The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Florida Represented in Both Houses of Congress.

Debate in the Senate on the Civil Appropriation Bill.

The Vote on the Alaska Appropriation to be Taken Next Thursday.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

The House Committee on Elections to-day reported that CHARLES M. HAMILTON was entitled to a seat as Representative from Florida, and he was accordingly sworn in. Florida is now represented in both Houses.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators met in caucus this morning for the purpose of considering the proposition submitted yesterday by Senator SHERMAN to put his funding bill on as a rider to the civil appropriation bill. After a full discussion it was decided not to take such action—a clear majority of the Senators expressed themselves as not only opposed to this measure, but to any attempt to frame a financial policy at this session. It is understood that SHERMAN will try to bring his measure up in open Senate, notwithstanding the action of the caucus.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Messrs. BROOKS and NIBLACK, Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, having gone to New-York to attend the Democratic Convention, another vote on the Tariff bill in the Committee this morning resulted in the adoption of a motion to present it to the House, which was accordingly done to-day. Gov. MOREHEAD, who presented it, attempted to make it a special order for Friday, but failed, owing to objections from the Democratic side of the House. It was ordered to be printed, but further action on it is doubtful at present, although its friends are very sanguine.

THE TAX-BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee had another session on the tax-bill to-day, and have nearly finished it. Senator SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee, expects to be able to report the bill with the amendments heretofore mentioned in the dispatches.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS' REPORT.

Gen. BUTLER's report from the Managers' investigation into the alleged frauds of the impeachment trial will be completed and put in type to-morrow, but it probably will not be made public until Friday or Saturday.

SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

It is reported to-night that Governor SWANN will appoint WM. PINCKNEY WHITE to be United States Senator from Maryland in place of the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON. The latter's resignation will be dated on or about the 12th inst., and he expects to sail for England immediately thereafter.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Committee instructed Gov. BOUTWELL to prepare another bill for the removal of political disabilities. It is to include the names of a large number of ex-rebels who have lately asked to be relieved for participation in the rebellion.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. EVARTS.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate met to-day, but did not act on the nomination of WM. M. EVARTS, as it has been laid over until after Gen. BUTLER shall have made his report to the House relative to the impeachment investigation. Collector SMYTHE's nomination to be Minister to Austria is in the same condition.

THE DIVISION OF TEXAS.

The Reconstruction Committee at its meeting to-day authorized its Chairman, THADDEUS STEVENS, to report his bill for the division of Texas. The bill has been amended so as to divide Texas into three States instead of two, as was at first reported.

THE GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.

Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON, of Florida, who has been here for several months, returned to Tallahassee to-day. His efforts here in behalf of the State of his adoption were mainly instrumental in procuring her early restoration to the Union.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO CLERKS.

It is understood that the twenty per cent. bill will be revived in the House to-morrow in the way of an amendment to the deficiency bill.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BONDS.

The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to report a bill in obedience to the resolution offered by Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, and adopted by the House last Monday, to tax the interest of United States bonds ten per cent. The report will be made to-morrow.

A SMALL TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report a small Tariff bill, probably to-morrow. It covers small manufactures of iron, the value of which principally depends on the labor employed upon them.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In yesterday's statement of the amount of United States Bonds issued to the several Pacific Railroads, and the repayments thereon by transportation of Government freight, according to the 5th section of the act of 1864, the Union Pacific Railroad should have been credited with $592,621 85 instead of $36,949 07, as reported. The former sum is one-half the amount of Government transportation to May 1, 1868.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.

The following order has just been promulgated from the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER No. 33. By direction of the President of the United States the following orders are made:

1st. Brevet-Major-Gen. IRWIN MCDOWELL is released from the command of the Fourth Military District, and will report in person, without delay, at the War Department.

2d. Brevet-Major-Gen. ALVAN C. GILLEM is assigned to the command of the Fourth Military District and will assume command without delay.

By command of Gen. GRANT.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND.
Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The Fourth Military District comprises the States of Mississippi and Arkansas.

Secretary SCHOFIELD has issued a general order providing that members and recorders of Boards of Engineers, convened for the various purposes for which such Boards are called together, shall be allowed the same *per diem* that is allowed to members of Courts Martial.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: Daniel M. Fleming, Assessor Internal Revenue, Fourth District Ohio; William Savidge, Postmaster at Pottstown, Penn.; Chambers C. Davis, melter and refiner in the branch Mint, Denver, Colorado; Edward C. Darlington, Collector of Customs, Yorktown, Va.; John T. Robinson, of Tennessee, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies; Harrison Theofus, Postmaster, at Old Point Comfort; Thomas William Ward, Collector of Customs for the district of Corpus Christie, Texas; Benjamin C. Nixon, Postmaster, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Hiram Calkins, of Wisconsin, to be Receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at St. Croix, Wis.; JOHN BURKE, of Louisiana, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at New-Orleans; WM. M. MURPHY, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Kentucky; RICHARD T. MILLER, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory; CONSTANT K. HALL, Collector of Customs for the District of Texas.

The Senate rejected the following nominations: James R. Hubbell, of Ohio, Minister to Ecuador; George Hubbard, Collector of Customs at Stonington, Conn.; Andrew J. Moulder, of California, to be Surveyor-General of that State; Harvey Beckwith, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

PROTESTS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. CONKLING presented a protest of the wholesale liquor dealers of New-York against portions of the pending Tax bill. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER presented a protest of ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, Governor, and other distinguished citizens of Massachusetts, against the sanction by Congress of the recent action of the California Legislature in giving certain rights in the Yo Semite Valley to private individuals. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. THAYER presented several remonstrances of the citizens of Kansas against the Osage Treaty.

Also, of several Osage Chiefs, of the same purport. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. CONNESS offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the President to direct heads of departments to promulgate the recent bill limiting the hours of labor in Government workshops.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the joint resolution to exclude from the Electoral College votes of States lately in rebellion, which shall not have been organized. The joint resolution, as reported from the Committee on the Judiciary is as follows:

Resolved, &c., That the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, respectively, shall not be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President or Vice-President of the United States. No electoral votes shall be received or counted from any of such States unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, shall have since the 4th of March, 1867, adopted a Constitution of State Government under which a State Government shall have been organized, and shall be in operation, and unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such Constitution and Government, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to act of Congress in that behalf.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had not approved of the bill in the Judiciary Committee. Though he thought some action should be taken in reference to counting the electoral vote of the lately rebel States, he did not think any discretion should be left to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House in this matter, as the party defeated at that election might claim that their action in throwing out votes was dictated by partisan bias, and the result might be that the country would be again involved in civil war. Nearly all the revolutions (he continued) of the South American States grew out of the election of Presidents. He was in favor of a bill which should state distinctly from what States votes should not be counted, if there were any such States; such a bill as Congress passed four years ago, and made applicable to the States of Mississippi and Virginia. Assuming that neither of those States would have perfected its State organization in time to be recognized by Congress, he was utterly opposed to any bill which should leave to the discretion of Congress, when it comes to the counting of the electoral vote in February next, to count votes from Arkansas and Florida, or not, as it should think proper; and yet this bill proposed that very thing. In his judgment the State of Arkansas was as much a State in the American Union, with all the rights and privileges of a State, as was the State of New-York or Illinois, and it had the same right to vote for President as any other State in the Union. He wanted no joint resolution, or bill of Congress passed, which would put it in the power of the canvassers of this electoral vote to receive an electoral vote from Arkansas, or not, as they should please. He read the bill and continued: Now, Sir, why pass a joint resolution that no electoral vote shall be counted from the States of Arkansas and Florida any more than in regard to New-Jersey or Illinois or Vermont or Massachusetts? Why, it is saying, in my judgment, to the people of those States, "Your votes for President may or may not be counted in the next Presidential election." It is saying to the rebel element in those States, "If you can succeed in overturning the Governments in those States recognized by Congress, or if you can get up a revolution there, no vote shall be counted from the State." Sir, I want to regard the action of Congress in recognizing the State Governments in Arkansas and Florida as a finality, as conclusive and ended, and I do not wish to say to those people that we have any apprehensions that any other Government is to be recognized there. Why, Sir, it would be nothing but civil war for any party in Arkansas to do anything to maintain a State Government in opposition to that which Congress has recognized as the legitimate Government of that State by admitting its Senators and Representatives to seats here. It would be but revolution. The Supreme Court has decided, all the departments of the Government have decided, that Congress, when it admits Senators or Representatives from the State of Arkansas, thereby decides what the proper organization of the State is. That was decided in the Rhode Island case. There was an attempt to set up two State Governments, and the Supreme Court decided in that case, that when the Congress of the United States had admitted Senators and Representatives from one of those organizations, that was conclusive and binding upon all the other departments of the Government. Now we have admitted from those rebel States Senators and Representatives from one of those organizations. We have, therefore, settled, finally and forever, that the State organization under which those Senators and Representatives come here is the legitimate organization from the State, and I do not wish to pass a law declaring that the electoral votes from those States shall not be counted unless—what? Why, unless at the time prescribed by law by the choice of electors the people of such States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf shall have since the 4th of March, 1867, adopted a Constitution and State Government under which a State Government shall have been organized. Well, Sir, have we not decided that already? Is it to be left an open question to be decided in February next, when the vote is counted, whether they have adopted a Constitution and State Government? Did we not decide a few days ago that the State of Arkansas had adopted a Constitution and State Government in accordance with the Reconstruction acts? And if we have, why is it to be decided over again, unless it is intended to vest in Congress at that time a revisory power to count the electoral vote or not, and unless, (says this joint resolution,) further, such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such constitutional Government, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf. Now, Sir, these facts all exist and have been settled, except one. The Constitution has been formed in Arkansas, a Government has been organized in Arkansas in conformity with the Reconstruction acts, and the State of Arkansas has become entitled to representation in Congress, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf. Now, why do we want to pass upon that again? Is not that settled? I hardly know what may be the intention of the clause, but it will be observed, Mr. President, that the Constitution of a State has nothing to do with the election of a President. A President of the United States is to be elected by the electors chosen in the several States, in the manner provided by the Legislature of the State, not the Constitution of a State. The Legislature of each State in the Union, created, it is true, under and by authority of a Constitution of a State, but when created is vested with authority to appoint electors of President and Vice-President, not by virtue of the Constitution of the State, but by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, it derives its power to appoint electors of President and Vice-President from the Constitution of the United States. Upon that body, the Legislature thus created, the Constitution of the United States devolves this power.

Mr. TRUMBULL read article 2 of section 1, and the 12th amendment of the Constitution, and continued: Now, what has the Congress of the United States, or the President of the Senate to do in canvassing this vote. Simply to open their sealed packages or lists, containing the votes of those electors who are appointed in the mode prescribed by the Legislature of each State, and the votes are there counted in the presence of the House of Representatives, and the person having the largest number of votes, or a majority of the whole, is declared to be President. This is all that the President of the Senate is authorized to do, and all that the Congress of the United States is authorized. Each State through its Legislature determines the mode of appointing the electors of the President, and it is competent for any Legislature in any State of the Union, to appoint the electors without submitting the question to the vote of the people at all. Formerly several of the States, I think, so appointed their electors. The State of South Carolina, until a very recent period, and I am not sure but until the breaking out of the rebellion, always appointed her electors of the President and Vice-President by the Legislature, and it was competent for any State to do that. I ask the Senator from Vermont (Mr. EDMUNDS) why it is necessary to pass an act of Congress declaring that a vote shall be counted or shall not be counted from the State of Arkansas. Is not the State of Arkansas as much a State of this Union as the State of Vermont, and if such a bill as this is to be passed, why not include the State of Vermont and the State of Illinois? I am sure the Senator from Vermont regards as I do the act of Congress in recognizing the State Government of Arkansas as the legitimate Government of that State, and I am sure that he would be as ready as I would to exert the whole power of this nation, if necessary, to put down any organization hostile to the State Government in Arkansas. The State Governments which have been recognized in that State and Florida should be and must be maintained at all hazards, and at every cost, else you cannot maintain this Government; and I want no "ifs" and no "unless" about it. Mr. TRUMBULL proceeded to say that such a thing would look like an admission, on the part of Congress, that some other governments might be there established—an admission which he was unwilling to make. He repeated that he was in favor of such a measure in regard to States not recognized by Congress as having a regular State organization—such as Mississippi and Virginia. He concluded by moving to strike out the words "Florida and Arkansas."

Mr. DAVIS rose to speak, but the morning hour having expired, Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called for the order of the day, the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay it aside for the purpose of continuing his bill, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN would vote against the motion, for the purpose of giving the Senate more time for consideration on this bill.

The motion was rejected by a vote of 19 to 20.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, a night session was ordered for the consideration of private bills, and the Civil Appropriation bill was taken up. The question was on Mr. SHERMAN's amendment from the Committee, to place the pending bill as a rider upon the appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN rose and withdrew the amendment, at the request, he said, of a number of Senators, with the understanding that it will be taken up as a separate bill. He gave notice to that effect.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered the following amendment, and submitted a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asking its adoption, to meet expenses incurred in the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States, $15,000 to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; which was agreed to.

Mr. THAYER moved to amend by appropriating $4,800 for surveying the boundary between Nebraska and Colorado; which was amended, on motion of Mr. HARLON, by requiring the money to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and adopted.

Mr. POMEROY moved to increase the appropriation for surveying public lands in Oregon, from $25,000 to $40,000; which was agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN, from the joint Committee on the Library, offered an amendment to pay Mrs. SARAH F. AMES $500 dollars additional compensation for her marble bust of President LINCOLN; which was agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY moved to increase the approriation for surveying public lands in Nevada from $20,000 to $50,000. Agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY moved to appropriate $20,000 for the survey of public lands in Florida. He understood that there was a large emigration now setting toward that State.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought there ought to be some estimate from the Land Office before such an appropriation was made.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. CRAGIN offered an amendment providing that no repairs or improvements of the Capitol extension shall be made, unless under the direction of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Buildings. Adopted.

Mr. CRAGIN said that heretofore $10,000 had been appropriated to pay the expenses of the impeachment of the President. The entire expense of the trial, including furniture, witnesses, &c., would not be over $16,000, probably something less. He moved to appropriate $6,000 additional to pay the expenses of the trial.

Mr. POMEROY asked if the Senator referred to the entire expense of the trial.

Mr. CRAGIN meant so far as the Senate was concerned.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CORBETT moved to appropriate $50,000 to construct a Custom House, Post Office and United States Court House at Portland, Oregon. Adopted.

Mr. STEWART offered an amendment appropriating $5,000 for the collection of statistics on mines and mining. Adopted.

Mr. COLE offered an amendment, appropriating $8,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to institute measures for the planting and cultivation of trees on the plains. Adopted.

Mr. WILLEY offered an amendment appropriating $1,800—to be paid out of the Patent Office Fund—for the expenses of receiving, revising and taking care of copyright books, charts and other copyright matter. Adopted.

Mr. WILLEY offered another amendment authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to rent such rooms as he may deem necessary for transacting the business of his office, and to pay for the same out of the fund; and in support of his amendment had read a communication from the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner, setting forth the necessity of increased accommodations.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment appropriating $10,000 for the purchase of school sites, and for school purposes in the County of Washington. Adopted.

Also, an amendment authorizing the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the County of Washington to levy and collect a tax for school purposes, not exceeding 50 cents on $100 on accessible property.

Mr. ANTHONY offered an amendment repealing all laws regulating the price of labor in the Government Printing Office, and authorizing the Superintendent to contract with the persons employed in that Office at prices satisfactory and favorable to the Government.

In response to inquiries, Mr. ANTHONY stated that laws now prohibit that employes of the Government Printing Office shall receive the same wages as are paid in similar societies in this city. The employes constituted a majority of the Typographical Society, and thus regulated prices to suit themselves. They were now paid 33 per cent. more than was paid to the same class in other cities, so that there was great competition to get into the Office. Men were appointed on political grounds.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY called attention to the mutilated condition of the bronze doors in the western end of the Capitol, and to the fact that portions are constantly being carried off. He offered an amendment directing their removal by the Supervising Architect of the Capitol to some place of security.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, offered an amendment, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of executing the treaty of Washington, made Aug. 2, 1842, to pay the State of Maine $1 25 per acre for 91,122 acres of land, and the State of Massachusetts $1 25 per acre for 26,150 acres; provided those States agree with the United States that the settlers ascertained to be entitled to it by commissions heretofore instituted shall have been quieted by a release of the title of the said States.

Messrs. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, and FESSENDEN made a statement in regard to the matter, to the effect that the fourth article of the said treaty, provided that the parties who had come in from New-Brunswick and settled on lands belonging to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, with or without grants from the Government of New-Brunswick, shall have their titles made good. As Massachusetts and Maine had the fee-simple of all the territory, they claim that the United States, which took it from them under the treaty made and gave it to private parties, should pay them for it. Congress had already settled the principle by paying private parties who held grants of land for lands taken from them by the treaty and given to parties who came in from New-Brunswick and settled upon them. The claims of Massachusetts and Maine, who gave the titles to these private parties, must be equally good. Over a thousand persons held lands there without good titles, Massachusetts and Maine refusing to give titles without receiving indemnity for them. In 1843, the year after the treaty was ratified, these States appointed Commissioners to survey the lands and determine the extent of the obligations of the Government to private parties. The Commissioners came to Washington, and the United States Government paid their claims for this service, thereby recognizing its obligations. All the claims of these States for indemnity have been turned over to the European and North American Railroad Company to build a railroad from St. John's, N. B., to Bangor, Me., to connect the Province with that State.

Mr. SHERMAN raised the point of order that it was a private claim, and that it did not arise out of any stipulation of the treaty.

Messrs. FESSENDEN and PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, contested the point.

Messrs. HENDRICKS and CONKLING supported it. The latter intimating that when the merits of the claim come to be examined it will be found to have no validity, and he referred to former minority reports to that effect from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER contended that the point of order was merely a technical one.

Shortly before 5 o'clock, pending a motion for an Executive session,

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill relative to the finding of indictments in the Courts of the United States within the rebel States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

After a short Executive session, the Senate took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

After the recess Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the bill for the relief of the Assistant Librarian of the House, and it was passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the bill for the relief of the widow and children of Col. JAMES A. MULLIGAN, deceased, which, after high eulogiums of the services of Col. MULLIGAN during the war by Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN and YATES, was passed.

Mr. THAYER called up the bill for the relief of MARTHA M. JONES, administratrix of SAMUEL J. JONES, deceased.

Mr. WILLEY strenuously opposed taking it up in the absence of Mr. FERRY, Chairman of the Committee of Patents, who was in possession of all the facts, professing, however, the highest respect for the beneficiare, an amiable and intelligent lady, as every Senator could testify, he had no doubt. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON—I can, for one.

Mr. THAYER explained that he had not been aware of the absence of the Chairman of the Committee when he called up the bill. That Senator was aware, however, that the bill would be passed.

After some debate between Messrs. WILLEY, THAYER and others, on its merits, the bill was passed.

Mr. HENDRICKS called up the bill to facilitate the settlement of certain cases in the Southern District of Florida, which was passed.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill for the relief of A. J. ATOCHA, which elicited considerable opposition from Mr. EDMUNDS and others.

Without any action on the bill, at 10 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, presented a memorial of 1,556 clerks of the Departments in Washington, asking for extra compensation for the year 1868. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A FUNDING BILL.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting without unnecessary delay a funding bill providing for the consolidation of all the bonded indebtedness of the United States into five per cent. ten-year bonds, and four and one-half per cent. thirty-year bonds, and four per cent. interminable annuities, the holders of outstanding bonds to have their choice of those three forms of security.

Mr. POMEROY objected.

A REPRESENTATIVE FROM FLORIDA.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Elections, reported that CHARLES M. HAMILTON is entitled to a seat as Representative from the State of Florida.

The report was agreed to and Mr. HAMILTON was sworn by the Speaker and took his seat as a Representative.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The House proceeded to the business of the morning hour, being the call of Committees for reports.

The bill reported in the morning hour yesterday by Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases for the protection of officers and agents of the Government, and for the better defence of the Treasury against unlawful claims, was taken up and passed.

Mr. ORTH, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported the Senate bill confirming the title to a tract of land in Burlington, Iowa, which was passed.

Also the House bill to confirm the title to the Pueblo of Santa Anna, New-Mexico, which was passed.

Also the House bill to confirm certain private land claims in New-Mexico, which was passed.

Mr. BAILEY, from the same Committee, reported a resolution directing the Commissioner-General of the Land Office to examine and ascertain the facts asserted in a bill for the relief of CHARLES MAY, of Milwaukee, Wis. Adopted.

Also the Senate bill for the relief of owners of land within the United States Survey, No. 3,217, in the State of Missouri. Passed.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, from the same Committee, reported the House bill for the relief of the grantees of ANN D. DURDING, of Dubuque, Iowa. Passed.

Also, the House bill to amend the act to confirm certain private land claims in New-Mexico. Passed.

Also, the House bill to confirm certain private land claims in Missouri.

At the suggestion of Mr. NEWCOMB, the bill was postponed until next session.

Mr. STONE, from the same Committee, reported the bill in reference to the settlement of certain land claims in California.

Mr. JOHNSON moved an amendment, saving the rights of settlers under the Preëmption or Homestead laws, and advocated it.

After discussion by Messrs. MULLINS, HIGBY and ORTH, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

THE ALASKA BILL.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, gave notice that he would move to-morrow to postpone the bill making an apppropriation for the Russian Treaty, and to take up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. BANKS proposed that the vote be taken on the Alaska bill on Thursday of next week, and that in the meantime debate may be considered as not closed.

The proposition was agreed to, and it was ordered that the vote be taken on Thursday, the 9th of July.

The Speaker stated that so many indefinite leaves of absence had been granted to members that unless some gentlemen returned, there might be some danger that there would not be a working quorum in the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said he would object to any further leave of absence being entered without the full understanding of the House.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a report relative to freedmen's affairs in Tennessee and Kentucky. Adopted.

The House at 1:30 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. GARFIELD in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating $7,200,000 in coin, to carry into effect the treaty for the acquisition of Russian America.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. He said that members could not have failed to observe in the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts (BANKS) yesterday the total absence of authority for his statements, and the substitution for such authority of a style of spread-eagle oratory, in which he (WASHBURN) would not enter into competition with him. He would leave the spread-eagle business to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The first proposition which he would attempt to demonstrate was, that on the 30th of March, 1867, there was not a man in the whole length and breadth of the United States who had ever conceived the idea that Alaska was a valuable territory; and yet the gentleman from Massachusetts (BANKS) now declared that the safety and the very existence of the United States Government depended upon its having possession of that Territory. That gentleman had set off yesterday with the declaration that the Committee on Foreign Affairs felt it to be its duty to report this bill, and that otherwise it would not have been reported. He (WASHBURN) asserted, however, that no majority of the Committee had ever concurred in the report. Four members of the Committee were in favor of the report, four against it, and one member had given no opinion on the subject.

Mr. BANKS remarked that he had not stated that there was a majority of the whole Committee in favor of the report, although he believed that to be the fact. The fact was that in a meeting of the Committee, where more than a quorum was present, only two members voted against the report, and those two had signed the minority report.

Mr. WASHBURN said he was sorry the gentleman's speech yesterday had not appeared in the *Globe* this morning, so that he might answer every one of his statements. He, however, took up the report of the majority of the Committee and proceeded to criticize it. He declared that although it might be argued that Congress had never failed to make the necessary appropriations to carry out a treaty, the House had always asserted its right to consider the question and to make or withhold the appropriation as it deemed fit. All the precedents, he said, justified the House in exercising its best judgment in the matter. If Congress approved of the treaty, it should vote the money; if it disapproved of the treaty it should not vote the money.

Mr. WASHBURN read from the stipulations of the treaty of 1859, between Russia and Great Britain, giving the right of navigating freely all the rivers and streams opening into the Pacific Ocean, and showed that under a preëxisting treaty between Russia and the United States the same rights were conferred upon citizens of the United States, and he begged the reporter of the Associated Press to tell the country that, at the time this treaty was negotiated, citizens of the United States had the right of navigating freely all the inland seas, gulfs and creeks along the coast, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives. By the same treaty with Great Britain the port of Sitka had been made a free port.

Mr. PRUYN remarked that the preëxisting treaty with the United States was only for ten years; and asked whether by that expired treaty the United States was entitled to all the privileges granted by Russia to the most favored nations.

Mr. WASHBURN replied that the treaty of 1832 had never been abrogated until a certain notice had been given, which never had been given.

Mr. PRUYN remarked that it might be terminated at any time.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, inquired how the transfer of the territory would affect the treaties with other powers.

Mr. WASHBURN said that when the treaty was being first negotiated the price fixed was only $7,000,000, but Mr. SEWARD had insisted that the United States should have the territory free from all incumbrances. Mr. STOECKLE had replied very promptly that he had complete authority to grant it free; and then Mr. SEWARD had volunteered to give $200,000 more. The incumbrances had not been removed, and could not be removed. They were, first, the right to navigate the rivers of Alaska forever. How did the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs propose to get around that?

Mr. BANKS remarked that the right which Great Britain had acquired was to navigate the rivers arising in British Columbia and passing through Russian America. It covered the Stickeen River only. That was a right which this country had claimed from the foundation of the Government—that where a river takes its rise in the United States its citizens have the right to follow it to its mouth.

Mr. BLAINE—Do we concede that in reference to the Mississippi?

Mr. BANKS—We claim it.

Mr. BLAINE—But we do not concede it to Great Britain.

Mr. WASHBURNE—While we have claimed something of the kind, other nations have never conceded it. Do we have the free navigation of the St. Lawrence?

Mr. BANKS—It is not in our territory.

Mr. WASHBURN went on to show that Great Britain had to-day the same rights on the coast of Alaska as the United States had, except the right of governing 50,000 or 60,000 miserable savages. Referring to a report made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, he spoke of it as the report of JOE WILSON, recently made "Doctor of Philosophy," and declared that there was not a word of truth in it.

Mr. PETERS, referring to the right of navigating the rivers of Alaska, mentioned the case of the St. Johns River, which forms the boundary line between Maine and New-Brunswick for about 100 miles, and said that although its largest tributaries took its rise in Maine, Great Britain had never acknowledged the right of Americans to navigate the St. Johns River until the treaty of 1842, when the United States bought a qualified use of it by the State of Maine giving up a very large area of territory, to which she had supposed she had a claim.

Mr. BLAINE added that the ceded territory was worth $15,000,000, and that the Government of the United States had only given Maine $150,000 for it.

Mr. WASHBURN, in contradiction of Mr. BANKS' statement as to the agricultural and other capabilities of Alaska, read extracts from a report recently made by a Russian Under Secretary in reply to inquiries made by the American Minister at St. Petersburg as to the land system of the territory. He said he could fancy the jolly time the Russian Cabinet had when reading Mr. SEWARD's letter as to the system of disposing of land in Alaska. The report of the Russian Under Secretary was, that the native population was too insignificant to have any collision about land; that the land was perfectly barren and unfit even for agricultural and grazing purposes, and therefore there was no reason for endeavoring to extend the limits for property in land; that the permanent fogs and dampness of Alaska, and the want of solar heat and light would make it impossible even to provide hay for the cattle. And this, said Mr. WASHBURN, is the paradise which had been depicted yesterday in such eloquent terms by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that one might suppose the Garden of Eden instead of being on the banks of the Euphrates was really in Alaska.

Mr. BLAINE inquired who had written that report.

Mr. WASHBURN—A member of the Russian Cabinet.

Mr. BLAINE—After the bargain was made?

Mr. WASHBURN—Yes; after the bargain was made.

Mr. RAUM inquired whether the description read by Mr. WASHBURN related to the whole territory?

Mr. WASHBURN replied that it applied to the whole coast, only more so. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAUM asked whether it was a fair description of the whole purchase?

Mr. WASHBURN said it was.

Mr. BLAINE—And made by those who best knew it?

Mr. WASHBURN went on to speak of the machinery brought to bear to influence the Senate and House in favor of the treaty. He spoke of Gen. HALLECK's telegram from San Francisco, informing Mr. SEWARD that the inhabitants of the Pacific States were greatly excited in favor of the ratification of the treaty, and undertook to say that there was not a word of truth in Gen. HALLECK's dispatch, and that Gen. HALLECK did not, at the time he wrote it, know anything about the sentiment of the people of California.

He denied all the statements as to the agricultural and mineral capabilities of Alaska; declared that the fur trade there was exhausted, and that there was no fishing-bank within the limits of Russian America. He thought he had clearly demonstrated the utter worthlessness of that country. If the payment of $7,200,000 was to be the end of the expense, he might be willing to submit to it; but in addition to that would come an annual expense of several millions a year. Gen. HALLECK had stated that if our Indian system were introduced in Alaska, Indian wars would follow and the result would be the expenditure of many millions a year. If this bill were passed he predicted that within three days a resolution would be introduced in the Senate for the purchase of St. Thomas. He held in his hand a document which showed that it was even in contemplation to purchase Greenland and Iceland. [Laughter.]

The second hour allowed to Mr. WASHBURN having expired, it was moved that he be allowed half an hour longer, he saying that he desired to refer particularly to some points in Mr. BANK's speech.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, objected, remarking that somebody else should have an opportunity of speaking for ten minutes.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE moved the amendment which he had suggested in the evening session of yesterday.

Mr. ELIOT moved to amend the bill by adding a proviso that no purchase in behalf of the United States of foreign territory, shall be hereafter made until after provision by law for its payment; and declaring that the treaty-making power did not include any power to complete the purchase of foreign territory before the necessary appropriation was made therefore by act of Congress.

Mr. BANKS made the point of order that the amendment of his colleague was not germain to the bill.

The Chairman overruled the point of order.

Mr. MUNGEN said he was authorized to make a proposition on the part of a company of gentlemen to pay within twenty days into the Treasury of the United States $10,000,000 in gold, they taking the fee simple of the territory of Alaska, and leaving the eminent domain in the Government of the United States. This would leave a clear net profit of $2,800,000 in gold in the Treasury.

Mr. MUNGEN made a few remarks to show that, by the Constitution, the power to make treaties was in the President and Senate, and that treaties thus made were the supreme law of the land.

Mr. PRICE addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. He paid a compliment to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs with which he had defended the bill yesterday, and said that, in common with the rest of the House, he had fancied himself leaving the dead and fetid atmosphere of this hall and accompanying the gentleman from Massachusetts to the cool regions of Russian America. He took the ground that the Government did not want the territory of Russian America. Every one was aware that the Government possessed millions of acres that were uninhabited and unimproved, simply for the reason that there was not ability to improve and occupy them. In the second place, the Government had no money with which to make this purchase. It was not necessary for him to inform the House and the country that the nation was in debt to such an extent as to cause considerable anxiety. He reminded the House of the opposition made yesterday to appropriate some hundreds of thousands of dollars for removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi River, and compared the importance of that work with the uselessness of the territory proposed to be acquired. He said that the difference between the cost of transporting the agricultural products and supplies of the Upper Mississippi for one year by river navigation or by railroad carriage would more than pay for all the appropriations that had been asked for, or that ever would be asked for, in the improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi River.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. PRICE) had spoken of our having too much territory, and he asked him what portion of the territory he was willing to give away.

Mr. PRICE replied that he could not spare an inch of Wisconsin. [Laughter.] He went on to argue that the appropriation of $7,200,000 was but the beginning of it, and that that was the first loss; that the next loss was $432,000 a year as interest upon that sum, for the money would have to be borrowed. And, in the next place, there was the expense of the Territorial Government, amounting to several thousand dollars annually, and to that must be added at least two millions a year for the purpose of taking care of the Indians. He asked whether this Government had not Indians enough on its hands now to take care of? This was the time to say to all parties that money wrung by taxation from the hands of the people was not to be paid for real estate speculations, or for any other purpose, except the representatives of the people decide it to be for the interest of the country and in accordance with the Constitution. He would let Russia take back her territory, her timber, her mines, her fisheries. If they remained there till he voted to pay for them they would remain until the last echo of the trump of time had faded away among the hills of eternity. [Laughter.]

Mr. DONNELLY said that in a narrow and limited view the objections against the purchase of Alaska had considerable weight. The time was not rife for this acquisition. The question now is, "Shall we reject the purchase made by the President and the Senate?" He believed the House had full power to make or refuse the appropriation, and no action of the President or Senate could coerce the judgment of the House into voting an appropriation because it is one of the necessary steps in the expansion of our nation over the whole North American Continent. The territories and people of the continent are gravitating toward us, inevitably drawn by our increasing greatness, the benignity of our institutions, and the prosperity of our people. Our form of government is adapted to civilize man everywhere. It will eventually spread to the thread of land, the Isthmus of Darien, on the one hand, and the extremest limit of human habitation on the other. The gulf stream of the Pacific extends up this coast, modifying the climate. There was no reason why populations, as hardy and industrious as those of Scotland, Sweden and Norway, should not exist on those coasts and islands. The acquisition of this country would compel the annexation of Western British America, the finest region of agricultural land left unsettled on the continent. The valley of the Saskatchewan River will sustain a population as dense as that of Northern Germany. We must embrace the entire continent. We are yet in the days of small things. Soon we will open communication by the Pacific Railroad with the 400,000,000 of China and with the vast populations of India and Japan. Our flag is there now. It must not recede. The entire Pacific coast, fronting India, China and Japan, must be under the flag of our nation, whose destiny it is to grasp the commerce of the seas and the sceptre of the world.

Mr. SHELLABARGER argued against the bill. He said that in favor of it were the land-acquiring tendencies, and the destinies of the people of the United States, and the friendship that existed between the United States and Russia. In dealing with the question he would say naught that could be construed by the very utmost stretch of construction or of imagination into an unfriendly act, therefore he approached the matter under the enormous pressure which the feeling that the refusal to pass this bill might be deemed unfriendly toward Russia, brought upon his mind. This was the first example in history of the Government where it had sought to acquire territory that was not contiguous to its own borders, and in entering upon this policy he was afraid that the country would be entering upon the policy of those nations in the far past, that had gone down under that system of foreign acquisitions. Strong governments, he argued, were those that were compact; compact in territory, compact in the homogeneousness of their institutions, compact in their language, compact in their laws, and compact in their love of country. Somebody had said rather facetiously that this country was so large already that he could not love half of it at a time. There was philosophy at the bottom of that remark. He went on to argue against the bill, and expressed the conviction that, as an original question, the purchase of Alaska would not receive twenty votes on the Republican side of the House. He spoke also of the imperative necessity of economy in the public expenditures.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, made an argument in favor of the bill. He said he would not make a speech, as he was too much exhausted for that, and, at all events, the very learned and eloquent speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BANKS) yesterday, had exhausted the subject, so that nothing could be squeezed out of it. But a few words he would say, as a reason why he should vote for the bill. It had been asked what was the utility of this acquisition? He would answer that question by saying that ages ago, when this country was first settled, every kind of fish that the ocean produces, from the whale to the herring, swarmed along its coasts, and that the hardy people of the country had found these fisheries then, as they always had been found, of very great utility. Gentlemen who asked the question now, and who sneered at the value of the fisheries, had better go back and ask their hardy ancestors as to the utility of the sea animals that swarmed on the coasts of America when they were first inhabited. These fisheries had now become almost extinct; the fish had fled to other regions for refuge, and now fishermen, if they wish to pursue the whale, had to go around the Cape and take their harpoons high up in the latitude of the Pacific Ocean. Almost the whole of the whale and other fisheries were to be found now between Puget Sound, the North Pole and the mouth of the Amoor River, where the United States does not own one foot of soil, and where no American can go to catch and cure his fish. He thought it a blushing shame that up to this time our Government had not procured a footing in that region. He asked whether it was of no service to have a place in those regions where the hardy sons of Nantucket could have the right to go and land and cure their fish and repair their ships. It had been said, and with truth he did not doubt, that on every one of the hundred islands in that vast Archipelago, as well as on the main peninsula of Alaska, there was to be found the best and toughest ship timber in the world. It might seem strange, but it was nevertheless true, that the sweetest pasture anywhere was to be found in that region. A salubrious breeze coming from the Pacific Ocean, together with the ten thousand boiling springs, so modify the air as to make that region one of the most comfortable places to live in. All that American fishermen would have to do would be to turn out the live stock that they had on hand on these islands, and in two or three years they would not need to transport an ounce of food from the Atlantic Ocean, but would find it already to their hands when they wished to use it. He submitted whether it was statesmanlike or becoming the representatives of a great people to refuse to make this acquisition at the small expense of $7,200,000. To show the incredible wealth of these waters he would relate a fish story, which he had heard first ten years ago, and which he laughed at the time, but which, he was assured, within the last year, was an actual fact. Two schooners from the mainland had gone into Behring Straits, which is thirty-two miles wide, and had found the herring packed one upon the other, from the bottom of the ocean to the top, so firmly that not one of them could move. One of the captains attempted to run them down, and ran his vessel upon them and broke its back. [Laughter.] Members might laugh. He had heard the story ten years ago, and last year he saw one of the captains, who vouched for the fact, which he himself did not believe before. It was said that Alaska was a barren country. It was not half so barren as members tried to make out; not half so barren as their brains were in arguing against the bill. [Laughter.] When a farmer had a large tract of land which was barren, it was an incumberance, because he had to pay taxes on it; but when a Government owned it, and had to pay no taxes, it was no incumberance. There was nothing which so exalted the glory of a nation as its vastness. What gave such a glory to Rome, but that she could say that her territory was bounded by the *ultima thule* and by Persia? But it was argued that if the United States acquire this territory, it might acquire all creation. Well, he would not much care if it did acquire all creation as cheap as this; although just at present, with the rebels on hand, he would hardly know how to take care of it. If there was anything for which he gave credit to the Secretary of State, active-minded as he knew him to be, it was the effort he had made to enlarge the boundaries of the country. Had he succeeded in his efforts in the other archipelego, and obtained the Bay of Samana, he (Mr. STEVENS) would have forgiven him all his sins, and given him a fair certificate to the place where he hoped they would all go. [Laughter.] But yet the clamors of the people had driven him from acquiring that possession—a bay which would have held all the navies of the world. In conclusion he said he should vote for this bill.

THE BOSTON BRIDGE.

The Committee rose, and Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a resolution to provide for the appointment of a Commission to report to the next Congress on the subject of how the bridge from Boston to East Boston affects commerce, and affects the interests of the Government at the Charlestown Navy-yard, and directing that in the meantime no bridge shall be made under the charter granted by the Massachusetts Legislature to the Mavenich Bridge Company.

The resolution was adopted.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MOREHEAD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Tariff bill, and asked that it be printed and made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. MARSHALL objected to its being made a special order.

The bill was then ordered to be printed.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. GARFIELD in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating $7,200,000 to carry into effect the treaty for the acquisition of Russian America.

Mr. MAYNARD addressed the Committee in advocacy of the bill, contending that the treaty making power was restricted to the President and Senate, and that the House had no revisory power over treaties. Referring to the fact of WASHINGTON having been overruled by the House of Representatives in relation to Jay's treaty, he said WASHINGTON was overruled on a question of constitutional law by the mere force of numbers; so was the Saviour of the world overruled, so was SOCRATES overruled, so were LUTHER and GALILEO overruled, and so were the great masters of thought in all times overruled by mere numbers. WASHINGTON was overruled less emphatically than they.

Mr. MYERS followed in support of the bill. He asserted, however, the right of the House of Representatives to be consulted in reference to treaties for the acquisition of territory. He was in favor of ratifying this treaty for the acquisition of Russian America. The possession of Alaska he regarded as a question of national power. He thought there was no doubt that Russia having resolved to part with Alaska, would, if the treaty were not carried out, immediately sell it to another power, and there was little doubt that Great Britain would be a ready purchaser. He reminded the House that the objections as to the worthlessness of Alaska were not original. The same objections had been made to the territory of Louisiana, to California, and to every other territory acquired by purchase by the United States.

Mr. BANKS remarked in reply to an observation made by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, to his colleague, (Mr. MYERS,) that the American Government had on two previous occasions—once under Mr. VAN BUREN's administration and once under Mr. BUCHANAN's—offered $5,000,000 for the same territory, which offer Russia had refused. The matter had also been discussed during Mr. POLK's administration.

Mr. FERRIS referred to an Executive document to show that Russia had twice offered the territory to the United States, but said he could not find a particle of evidence that the United States had ever applied to Russia for it.

Mr. BANKS repeated his statement.

Mr. MYERS resumed his argument in favor of the bill, and showed the importance of the acquisition of Alaska.

Mr. FERRIS addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. He inquired of Mr. BANKS whether he was positive that the Russian fleet had appeared in the harbor of New-York before the battle of Vicksburg, referring to the remark which Mr. BANKS had made in that connection yesterday.

Mr. BANKS said he was not positive as to the time, but that he had not meant to be understood as coupling the two incidents together. They were wholly distinct, and had no connection with each other.

Mr. FERRIS said he was credibly informed that the battle of Vicksburg had taken place two months before the arrival of the Russian fleet. He proceeded to argue against the bill.

Mr. PETERS declared himself opposed to an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska, principally on the ground of the worthlessness of the Territory.

He was followed by Mr. MULLINS in a Constitutional argument as to the treaty-making power. Mr. MULLINS said that the position he occupied on this question was of a conservative character—a position he did not like to occupy.

At the close of his remarks, at 10:15 o'clock, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE REVENUE.

The Bill to Increase the Revenue from Duties on Imports and to Equalize Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1.

The following is the bill reported to-day by Mr. MOORHEAD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to increase the revenue from duties on imports and tend to equalize exports and imports:

Be it enacted, &c.—That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the articles herein enumerated provided for, imported from foreign countries the following specified duties and rates of duty, that is to say, on all copper imported in the form of ore, 3 cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper, and on all black or coarse copper, 4 cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all old copper, fit only for manufacture, 4 cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs and other forms not manufactured or herein enumerated, 5 cents per pound; on copper in plates, sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component material of chief value not otherwise herein provided for, 45 per centum *ad valorem*; on nickel, nickel oxide, and alloy of nickel with copper, 40 cents per pound; on nickel, matte or speiss, 30 cents per pound; on manufactures of nickel, 50 cents per centum *ad valorem*; on aluminium, all its alloys, 50 per centum *ad valorem*; on albata or white metal, Argentine, German silver, and the like mixed metals and the manufactures thereof, 50 per centum *ad valorem*; on lead, zinc, spelter or tentenague in blocks or pigs, and on oxide of zinc, 2½ cents per pound; on lead and zinc, in sheets, 3½ cents per pound. In addition to the rates now charged and collected on all description and qualities of steel, there shall be charged and collected 1½ cents per pound, and on steel scraps 1 cent per pound; on carriage, car, locomotive, and other springs made of steel, 8 cents per pound; on iron or steel wire-rope, made of wire, over No. 16 wire gauge in size, 6 cents per pound; made of wire less in size than No. 16, and not more than No. 25, 7 cents per pound; made of wire less in size than No. 25 wire gauge, 8 cents per pound; provided that iron wire-rope, galvanized, shall pay one-fourth of 1 cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates, and provided that all iron wire covered with silk, cotton or other material, shall pay 5 cents per pound, in addition to the rates of duty herein imposed on iron wire not covered; on iron wire-cloth, 2 cents per square foot, and in addition thereof 35 per centum *ad valorem*—when painted, 4 cents per square foot, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; on all descriptions of iron, rolled, hammered or made into shapes, whether in forms of T L H, known as angle iron, or for barrel or baling hoops, partly or wholly manufactured, or any form or shape of iron not provided for in the present tariff, excepting round, square and flat iron, and all descriptions of plate, sheet, polished and galvanized iron, specific duty of 2¼ cents per pound, in lieu of the duties now imposed; and on all descriptions of iron thinner than number 3 wire gauge, and on all rounds and squares less than 1-16 of an inch round or square, and on all descriptions of sheet of plate iron thinner than number 10, wire gauge, ¾ of a cent per pound in addition to the present duties; on galvanized and polished sheet iron of all descriptions, 3¾ cents per pound, in lieu of the duties now imposed; on all machinery not herein otherwise provided for, composed in part of iron or steel, or of any other metal or material, complete or in parts, 55 per centum *ad valorem*; on wrought iron nuts, bolts or rivets, other than screw bolts not exceeding four inches in length, wholly or partially finished, of all descriptions, 3½ cents per pound; on sal soda and soda crystals, 1 cent per pound; on caustic soda, 2 cents per pound; on chromate and bichromate of potassa, 4½ cents per pound; on glassware, plain, mould and pressed, not cut, engraved or painted, 50 per centum *ad valorem*; on all unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 2½ cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 2¾ cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 4 cents per pound; all above that, 4½ cents per pound; on salt in bulk and on all rock salt or mineral salt, 24 cents per 100 pounds; on salt in bags or sacks 30 cents per 100 pounds; but no return of duties shall be made on account of damage to sacks containing salt. On unclean rice 1½ cents per pound, and padding ¾ of a cent per pound. On all timber, not otherwise, herein provided for, squared or sided, 1 cent per cubic foot; on sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white wood and bass wood, $1 per thousand feet, board measure; on spruce, $1 05 per thousand feet; on all other varieties of sawed timber, $2 per thousand feet, board measure—provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished $1 per thousand feet; and if planed on one side, and tongued and grooved, $2 per thousand feet, and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $2 50 per thousand; on hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks rough hewn or sawed only, 25 per centum *ad valorem*; on cork wood, 10 per centum *ad valorem*; on dried currants, 3 cents per pound; on pickets and pailings, $1 50 per thousand feet, board measure; on lath, 25 cents per thousand feet, superficial measure; on pine and cedar shingles, 50 cents per thousand; on spruce shingles, 30 cents per thousand; on pine clapboards, $2 50 per thousand; on spruce clapboards, $1 50 per thousand; on wines of all kinds, excepting champagne or sparkling wine, imported in casks or bottles containing not more than twenty per centum of alcohol, 50 cents per gallon; containing more than twenty per centum of alcohol, $1 per gallon. On champagne or sparkling wines imported in cases of not less than one dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one quart, and more than one pint, per dozen bottles, $6; or $6 per two dozen bottles containing not more than one pint each. On brandies, imported in cases of not less than one dozen bottles, containing not more than one quart each, per dozen $10; and on all bottles, a separate duty of 3 cents each shall be paid, whether containing wines, brandies, or other spirituous liquors. Brandies may be imported in casks of any capacity containing not less than fifteen gallons; on vinegar containing not more than 4 per centum of acid 2 cents per gallon, and 2½ cents for each gallon for each additional per centum of acid; on all brown or bleached linens, linen yard goods, and jute yard goods of every description and by whatsoever named and designated 40 per centum *ad valorem*; on cotton manufactured, [illegible] cents per pound; on cotton and linen webbings, tape galloons, bindings, gimps, trimmings and braid, not exceeding one inch in width, 60 cents per pound, exceeding one inch in width, 50 cents per pound; on hair-cloths of the description known as hair seating, 45 cents per square yard; on hair-cloth known as crinoline cloth, or by any other name, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; on all books printed and manufactured prior to the year 1850, 5 cents per pound, provided that no more than five copies of any book shall be imported in any one invoice; on all Bibles and Testaments the value of which is less than 50 cents each, 1[illegible] cents per pound; on all books in the English language bound, stitched or in sheets, printed since the year 1849, of which editions are printed in the United States and all printed matter not otherwise provided for 25 cents per pound; on magazines, periodicals illustrated newspapers and newspapers except as lawfully transmitted by mail, 10 cents per pound; on fabrics of india-rubber and other materials combined, three inches wide or over, 6 cents per lineal yard, and in addition thereto 45 per centum *ad valorem*, less than three-fourths of an inch wide, ¼ cent per yard, and 50 per centum *ad valorem*; more than three-fourths, and less than one and a half inches wide 1 cent per yard, and 50 per centum *ad valorem*; on braces and suspenders made of india-rubber and other material, $1 per dozen, and in addition thereto, 50 per centum *ad valorem*; on felt druggets, felt carpets and carpeting, printed, colored or otherwise, 25 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*. That the provisions of section [illegible] of the joint resolution approved March 26, 1867, respecting the importation of agricultural machinery free of duty, be, and the same are hereby extended, and shall continue in force and effect for the further period of one year from the 30th of June, 1868.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempt from duty; that is to say, berries and nuts used in dyeing, or in composing dyes not otherwise herein provided for, but no such articles shall be classed as such that have undergone any manufacture; bark Peruvian, Lima, Calisaya and all Cinchona barks, bleaching powders or chloride of lime; books in foreign or dead languages, and scientific treatises of which no editions are published in the United States; Pyrolite eggs; fashion-plates engraved on steel or on wood, colored or plain; firewood, guano, goatskins, raw gutta-percha, crude hemlock bark; hides, cuttings, strips, tails and such like articles used as glue stock; india-rubber, crude india-rubber, milk of crude india-rubber and sticlac; logs and unmanufactured lumber; manures, masts and spars undressed, nitrate of soda or cubic nitra, oil of cocoanut, palm oil, paper waste or waste material of any kind intended only for the manufacture of paper; potash, crude; native muriate of potassa, pearlash, crude; timber, round and not advanced by manufacturing; timber for shipbuilding; wood ashes, ley of wood ashes; sulphur, crude

The Boston Hide and Leather Bank—Statement by the President.

NATIONAL HIDE AND LEATHER BANK,
BOSTON, June 30, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: The Directors have caused an examination of the affairs of the bank to be made, and have endeavored to ascertain by whom, and to what extent, the funds of the bank have been unlawfully abstracted. They are able to report that not one dollar for the last six years has been lost by loans; neither have they any past due loan in the bank; that the actual earnings have been sufficient to pay all dividends which have been declared; that the amount embezzled does not exceed $575,000. The affairs of the bank have been twice each year examined by the Directors, and once every year by the United States Commissioner, a gentleman of large experience and unquestionable fidelity and intelligence. But the late cashier, who was formerly bookkeeper, has contrived to elude their vigilance by false entries and forced balances; by falsifying in some instances, by forcing in others, the statements of balances purporting to exist between us and the banks with which we kept accounts, and by falsifying the accounts of individual depositors.

Under advice of counsel, we forbear to make a more detailed statement, and will only add that our Directors were the owners of 1,156 shares of the capital stock when suspicion first fell upon the cashier, and that they have not sold a single share since.

It will be apparent to the stockholders that, while legal proceedings are pending, it would be injurious to their interests to enter into a detailed statement of the various methods adopted to defraud the bank; but the above statement exhibits the total amount of the deficiency. D. HARWOOD, President.

The Van Rensselaer Estate—The Will of the Late Patroon.

From the Albany Argus, July 1.

The will of the late STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER will be offered for probate on July 2. One of the executors, Hon. NATHANIEL THAYER, of Boston, is a non-resident, and required to give bonds in the sum of about one million of dollars. The other executors are CHARLES M. JENKINS, of this city, EUGENE VAN RENSSELAER, (son of the testator,) and the widow, Mrs. VAN RENSSELAER, is executrix.

To the latter the will leaves the Manor House and grounds and $15,000 a year. The remaining estate is equally divided among the children, viz.: EUGENE VAN RENSSELAER, the youngest, and only son, and Mrs. NATHANIEL THAYER, Mrs. BERRY, Mrs. HOWARD TOWNSEND and the children of BAYARD VAN RENSSELAER, who take their deceased father's share.

The property is valued at about $1,500,000. There is but one subsisting legacy granted in the will, viz.: $5,000 to the widow of BAYARD VAN RENSSELAER. A legacy of $10,000 to DOUW LANSING, (who was also originally named executor,) and of $5,000 to Dr. HOWARD TOWNSEND, lapse by the death of these two.

The property thus devised does not include the whole of the property connected with the Manor House. The old Patroon (father of the last deceased) devised to his grandson STEPHEN, 2,500 acres lying north of the Manor House, and included mostly between the river and the Shaker Road. This includes the Gravel Hills and thirteen of the Basin slips; and must be worth half a million of dollars. In the event of STEPHEN dying without heirs—which occurred several years ago, it was to go, after the death of his father, to his uncle WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, in whom it is now vested.

Some of the old Manorial property—the leases upon lands in Rensselaer and Albany Counties—still remain in the family. But the bulk of it was transferred to WALTER S. CHURCH, Esq., some fifteen years ago, who in connection with PETER CAGGER and JAMES KIDD, Esq., settled the outstanding rents and terminated the long controversy growing out of the peculiar nature of these leases. The Manor in its original proportions extended from Cohoes Falls to Barren Island, on a north and south line twenty-four miles, and twenty-four miles on each side of the Hudson. But a small portion of this domain remains subject to rent.

Forrest Forgives the Union Soldiers.

MEMPHIS, June 18.

Capt. J. Sawyer, Detroit, Mich.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 18th has just reached me and I hasten to comply with your request. I am like yourself—bear no malice against those that met me on the battle-field. The cause for which I fought was lost to me, and I commend a friendly feeling to all, both North and South.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) N. B. FORREST.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Elections—Who Will Win?—Possibility of a Large Radical Majority—The Question Before the Country—Mr. Gladstone's Bad Temper.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, June 20, 1868.

Which party is to win the elections? That is the question of the hour on both sides the Atlantic, though a question harder to decide with us, I imagine, than with you. We are in a position which puzzles or confuses all observers, whether they choose to admit it or not, and of course we have a great many wise men among us who would not for the world admit that they could be even momentarily puzzled by the strangest complication of public affairs ever seen. There are plenty of prophets, in the Press and on the platform, who tell us for certain which way the contest will be decided. At ordinary times their predictions are restricted to the affairs of other nations; you have not forgotten how very clever and astonishing these predictions were in reference to the recent conflict in the United States. Now, however, the soothsayers are occupied in planning out our own future. Their conclusion generally is that the Conservatives are doomed to something like extinction at the forthcoming elections. Almost every one you meet who is actively engaged in public life tells you that "there will be a tremendous Liberal and Radical majority in the new House of Commons. Disraeli will never get his head above water again."

This is no doubt quite possible; but is it safe to make so very sure that it will happen? I am sometimes inclined to think that in America you very seldom even hear of the conservative side of any English question. Liberal writers naturally discredit as much as they can the cause of their opponents, and if the accounts of English politics which are ordinarily transmitted to America were colored by Mr. Gladstone's own hand, they could scarcely represent him in a more favorable light. How generally and how systematically Mr. Disraeli is misrepresented! How little is actually known of him in America! An English Radical commonly represents him as a malignant demon; and, after all, Radicals often contrive to gain the ear of the world. There is no denying that. I, who am not a blind votary of any party, think that there are situations when sometimes one side is right and sometimes the other. In our English politics it appears to me that no one party is right always, and I for one am not under any obligation to pretend that it is right. The extreme men of either section are frequently misled by their own passionate eagerness to accomplish their ultimate ends, and therefore it is unsafe to follow them blindly. I can never consent to write word to you that Mr. Gladstone has truth and justice on his side, because he is the Liberal leader and his name is Gladstone. On the other hand, I may think that it is possible the present Premier may have formed very sound conclusions on a great crisis, although he is a Conservative and his name is Disraeli. Taking, then, this unbiassed survey of parties, it is my conviction that the elections are not so certain as to end in a wholesale victory for Mr. Gladstone, as you might be led to suppose, and this conclusion is based upon the fact that the greater part of the nation are not the adherents of any political faction, and only trouble themselves to form strong conclusions when their opinion is challenged on a great crisis.

Probably, if the masses of the people had been in the habit of exercising the franchise for many years, they would by this time be marked out into comprehensive party divisions. But as it is, they are not party men, because it has never been necessary for a party to appeal to them. They have not had votes. It is, therefore, virgin ground which is to be broken at the next election. With you, it is possible for Republicans and Democrats to form some sort of estimate of their strength before a great campaign is opened—it may only be a very rough estimate, but still it is something to work upon. In November next, a great multitude of new voters will come to the polls here, who have never been asked to join one party or the other. Perhaps some of them might be very much puzzled to declare of what opinions they really are, and to give a reason for them. The task of winning them over and sorting them lies before the party leaders, and until that is accomplished, it would be rash in any of them to boast of their forces. No one knows how thousands of the newly enfranchised class will use their vote.

There is one tangible ground, however, on which the assumption is based that the elections will end in a large Radical majority. It may be thus expressed: "The tendency of the English people is becoming more and more democratic. Class power is breaking down. The only thing that will do for these days is a rule of the majority, and hence the people will everywhere flock to the Radical standard." I confess myself quite unable to judge of the accuracy of this view. I cannot decide whether it is likely to be confirmed or overthrown by the ensuing elections. No doubt it is true that the tendency of the age is democratic. It would no longer be possible to exclude the workingmen, as a body, from the exercise of political power. If this spirit were alone to be considered, we should undoubtedly assume that Radicalism would sweep everything before it next November, and that men like Mr. Beales and Mr. Potter would be numerous in the House of Commons. But I need not tell you that in many respects the English people are a very peculiar people, and there is one characteristic of them which is not unlikely, for the present, to neutralize the democratic tendency. I refer to their love of the class which is higher than themselves. Laugh at or deplore this instinct as you may, there it is—an element in the national character which cannot be cut out with a knife, and which is certain to influence the course of future party struggles. Let a poor man and a Squire put up for one seat, and I should like to have a fortune depending on my power to foretell which of the two would be elected. And elected by whom? By the poorer classes—who, somehow, like the Squire to be their member better than Tom Smith, the carpenter, who thinks no more of walking into a public house and calling for a pint of ale than they do themselves; whereas, anyone may know that the Squire keeps up a big house and plenty of horses, and has any amount of money. I won't say that the last consideration would be entirely without influence on Tom Smith's fate. In the rural districts the working man or laborer would almost inevitably be defeated. In large towns, where the old feeling of attachment or deference to the owner of the land does not exist, "one of the people" would have a better chance of gaining the people's suffrages. But with us, at least, poor men are not ordinarily inclined to lift other poor men into importance and power.

I am speaking only of facts, and therefore I shall not stop to moralize on the statements just made. If anybody doubts them, let him come over here, and go about the country, and make use of his eyes and ears. But it is very questionable whether this indisposition of the working classes to support each other will survive the revolution which is now quietly going on in our midst. By-and-by party leaders will go among them and explain to them wherein the power of a democracy really lies. The "upper classes"—to borrow the old phrase—believe firmly that they can depend on the deference of the lower classes. It will take so long, they think, to break down the prejudices of a poor man in favor of a lord. The servant will generally vote with his employer. These are the scraps of consolation which the rich and the titled are passing about among each other. How fatally they delude themselves, let the French Revolution suggest! The Southern planters were quite sure that the negroes would always vote with their masters. Have they so voted? When once the poorer classes thoroughly understand that their interests will be better served by combining with each other than by lending themselves to landlords or rich men, the "safeguard" on which so many now confidently rely will be broken down.

THE QUESTION STATED.

The question which is to go to the country for decision is doubtless understood in its broadest aspect by most of your readers who take an interest in English politics; but some further explanation of it may not be unacceptable to them. Reduced to its narrowest limits, the issue is whether the State Church shall be maintained in Ireland, or whether it shall be broken up—the Conservatives being for the former and the Liberals for the latter course. But this is only a part, and a very small part, of the principle involved in the controversy. There is in this country a large and powerful class which is bitterly hostile to the union of Church and State. There is another class which believes that it is good for a religious principle to be identified with the State, and that the laity are saved from the dominion of priestcraft by the State exercising authority over the Church. I am aware that in America the voluntary principle is universally adopted, but the conditions of government are not the same in England, and no one has yet attempted to force any parallel between our religious institutions and yours. It is unnecessary, therefore, at this time to argue in support of the proposition that the success of the voluntary principle in America is not in itself a proof that the separation of Church and State would be a wise measure in England. Now the opponents of the State connection are, as a body, the Dissenters and Roman Catholics. The Dissenters have for many years past been laboring hard to injure the Church by withdrawing it from the protection of the State, but hitherto they have made scarcely any appreciable progress. By a series of accidents their cause has gained a leader upon whom they could never have calculated, for he has all his life been an extreme advocate of "Church and State"—Mr. Gladstone. The Fenian attack on the Clerkenwell Prison and other outrages of a lesser character, called the attention of public men to the disturbed state of Ireland. Something must be done. The difficulty was to find out what. That nothing short of the repeal of the union will satisfy discontented Irishmen they have themselves assured us, but no English statesman would be likely to propose that measure. There was, however, the Irish Church. Mr. Gladstone saw that a proposal to overthrow that institution would enlist under his banner the Dissenters, because they wish to abolish *all* Church establishments, and the Roman Catholics, because they desire to weaken Protestantism. These are the plain and the acknowledged reasons for the curious combination of Nonconformists and Romanists for the defeat of the present Ministry. Many quotations might be made from the speeches or writings of these two classes to render their motives clear, but one will probably be sufficient. It is from the speech of Dr. Edmond at a recent meeting of a society for bringing about a forcible separation of Church and State—the "Liberation Society." Dr. Edmond said:

> "It was felt that not the question of the Irish Church alone, but the whole question *of State Church connection was now raised*, and to his mind there never had been fought a more noble or glorious struggle than that in which they were engaged—a contest, the object of which was to liberate the truth of the living God from those earthly bonds which had been shackling its power and impairing its success."

This, then, is the opinion of the bulk of Mr. Gladstone's supporters—that the success of the attack on the Irish Church will secure the success of the far more important attack upon the English Church. Mr. Gladstone professes to be innocent of this ulterior aim. But what matters it, so long as his followers know what they are about? They can force Mr. Gladstone to do their bidding, because he would be no more content to let the leadership of the party slip from his grasp ten years hence than he is now. And he can only retain that leadership by going in the direction which his followers mark out.

It is no mere party "cry," then, to assert, as the Conservatives do, that the question for the hustings is—Church and State. If they add that the destruction of Church and State will immensely encourage and strengthen Popery, it is easy to laugh at them, but it is not so easy to prove them in error. Weaken the Protestant Church and you will find that Roman Catholics will be very sensible of the assistance which has been rendered them. I am now merely stating the case, and not defending or attacking any opinions. A fair knowledge of both sides is only to be gained by strangers by studying the Conservative *as well* as the Liberal papers; for the latter have determined to dispose of the arguments of their adversaries by sneers and ridicule. One assertion is thought to be sufficient to upset the whole principle contended for by the Conservatives. "Disraeli, your leader, is a hypocrite." That is no reason why Americans should not insist upon being allowed to look on both sides of the shield, and although English Liberals think their own side ought to be enough to content any man. There are exceptions, of course—Prof. Brewer, of King's College, is one of them. He is opposed to Mr. Gladstone's scheme as sincerely as any Tory can be, and yet Prof. Brewer is a good Liberal, and no one can call him "a hypocrite." And "a Unitarian Churchman" who writes to-day to the *Spectator* puts the question very clearly before us:

> "The question, then, in reality, is—will truth and religion, (for they are one and the same thing,) be advanced or retarded by receiving aid from the State for some form of worship, assuming that there is some degree of truth in every form of Christianity? Until this point is settled I cannot but think that the course taken by Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal Party in the House of Commons is premature."

MR. GLADSTONE'S TEMPER.

Mr. Gladstone has been further signalizing himself this week by wrangling with Mr. Rearden, M. P.—the house agent of Piccadilly, who recently moved that the Queen be invited to resign. Mr. Gladstone cannot help letting his temper and his indiscretion getting the better of him, and he is always being drawn into some unseemly squabble. He thought it worth while to charge Mr. Rearden, in a letter, with infidelity to the Liberal Party, and Mr. Rearden, being a common, noisy man, pounced down upon Mr. Gladstone for an apology. Upon this, Mr. Gladstone wrote more letters, and so the thing went on, until everybody but the idolators of Mr. Gladstone grew heartily sick and tired of it. The *Saturday Review* to-day, has one of the wittiest articles upon this miserable squabble which the paper has contained for some years. Take a little bit concerning Mr. Rearden:

> "Mr. Rearden is a person who has all of a sudden emerged into some notoriety. Being a Piccadilly tradesman, it is quite possible that to be talked about may suit his purpose. Mr. Rearden has his place in the great economy of things political. He unquestionably does belong to the Liberal Party. Nobody would think of calling him a Tory, and he certainly has not established a specific political definition for himself. And a party, like most other animal organizations, must have a tail. A tail implies a succession of joints and articulations; and a succession of joints involves a last joint. This happens to be Mr. Rearden. The last joint in a tail is apt to get most frequently into the dirt, and Mr. Rearden, being the last joint in the Liberal tail, is neither the most dignified nor the cleanest member of the organic Whig body. Recently Mr. Rearden has whisked himself into a very nasty puddle indeed. He put, or rather talked about putting, a question respectfully suggesting that the Queen should abdicate."

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Those wonderfully "smart and spicy" leaders and reports of the *Daily Telegraph* have at last brought it into trouble. An action against it for libel, brought by a Syrian named Risk Allah, has been before the Court of Queen's Bench all the week, and resulted in a verdict of damages against the paper. The amount given was £960, and the costs will be at least £500 more. It would be tedious to recount the particulars of the case. The *Daily Telegraph* wrote in its most sensational style about Risk Allah, and Risk Allah has made it smart for the amusement. Mr. Coleridge was one of the counsel for the paper, and it may have been instructive to the *Daily Telegraph* to listen to his remarks concerning the articles in question. "It may be," he said, "that these things are written, like the razor in Peter Pindar, which was made to sell and not to shave—not so much as a study of writing as to gratify" the readers of the *Daily Telegraph*. And presently he sneered at the leader which the paper published. Altogether, the *Daily Telegraph* comes badly out of the action, and yet the liberty of the Press is not in any way restricted.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Political Matters as They Exist in the "Granite State"—The Next Governorship—The Fogg and Chandler Controversy—Hopes of the Democracy—The Pearson Imbroglio—Important Railroad Bill—"Fraud."

From Our Own Correspondent.

Concord, N. H., Saturday, June 27, 1868.

Taking advantage of a visit to the capital of the "Old Granite State," your correspondent, who has a penchant for asking questions, has gleaned the following information concerning the political *status* of this State and its future prospects. The statements herein made may be relied upon as critically correct. There is probably no State in the Union where the approaching Presidential campaign will be more interesting than in New-Hampshire, not that there is any doubt as to that her vote will be on the national issue in November, for she may be set down as sure for Grant and Colfax, whoever the Democratic nominee put up at New-York may be. There are, however, various circumstances which will exert a strong influence upon the contest in the "Granite State," and affect the Republican majority in one way or the other. A glance at a few of the past State elections will show how the political waters have run here in past years. In 1865 the Republican majority was 6,071; in 1866, 4,634; in 1867, 3,010; in 1868, 2,598. These figures show that while the Republicans have been successively victorious, their majority has continually decreased. During these four years both parties steadily increased their vote, but the Democrats at each election made the largest gain. A glance at our political history since 1864 reveals at once the wonderful vitality and the persistent determination of the New-Hampshire Democrats. Defeated again and again, they have as often renewed their courage and gone forth to a fresh conflict. The Republicans of this Commonwealth now thoroughly appreciate the activity and wariness of their political foes.

From this it need not be inferred that the Democrats are to make still further gains, and perhaps get control of the State. The campaign of last Winter was one in which the whole country took a deep interest. Both parties put forth tremendous efforts to achieve success. The "hardpan" of our political fighting was certainly reached. The Republicans were victorious by a majority of over twenty-five hundred on the Governor vote, while they elected 4 out of 5 Councilors, 9 out of 12 Senators and 194 Representatives to 138 of the opposition. It is certainly very reasonable to infer that if the fruits of so substantial a triumph are carefully guarded, that the Republican Party can control New-Hampshire for a long time to come. It truly has many things in its favor at the present time. The Harriman and Stevens difficulty in relation to the Gubernatorial nomination has fortunately passed away. His Excellency, Walter Harriman, is now on his second term, and he neither asks nor will accept another nomination for this position. By a unanimity which promises to be without a parallel in the history of the party, Hon. Onslow Stearns, of Concord, will, if his life is spared, be next Winter nominated for the Chief Magistrate of the State. This happy prospective disposition of the Governor question will greatly strengthen the party. The Grant clubs which were formed all over New-Hampshire last Winter are now vigorous and flourishing. Their members are working in a quiet manner, but they are constantly doing effectual service. After the adjournment of the Legislature, and the nomination of the Democratic candidate, the campaign will be publicly opened here on both sides, although the heavy speaking and the big mass-meetings will not be inaugurated until about the first of September.

THE FOGG AND CHANDLER CONTROVERSY.

There is one drawback, however, to Republican harmony in its perfect sense, which is the Fogg and Chandler controversy which, on the part of the former, is carried on in the two papers published in Concord, in which he has an interest, and by the latter through letters printed in pamphlet form and sent broadcast over the State. Whether or not there is any just ground for this personal quarrel, we are not sufficiently posted to give an opinion; but we are sure of one thing, which is that it is the duty of the leading men of the party, who are friendly to both Fogg and Chandler, to endeavor to amicably adjust the difficulty. As the matter now stands it creates bad feeling among the personal friends of the two gentlemen, and furnishes the opposition with arguments with which they endeavor to prove that there is "demoralization" in the Republican organization.

THE PEARSON IMBROGLIO.

Although beaten and routed last Spring the Democrats are preparing to do hard work in the campaign soon to commence. They talk about carrying the State, but that is an old story with them, and will not frighten any supporter of Grant and Colfax. The opposition have invariably secured many new voters through the naturalization of foreigners, and in this way they will work busily to secure additional recruits. In many other ways they will be active and vigilant, as in the past. As is well known, the Democracy are not as well united as they were previous to the Pearson Senatorial defection, which took place in this district last Winter. Mr. Pearson still claims that he should have been elected to the Senate last March if prominent Democrats in Concord had not scratched his name from the ticket. He naturally feels sore over his defeat, and he is the main supporter of the new weekly Democratic paper called *The People*, which has just been started in Concord. It is stated that the new organ will support the regular opposition nominees for President and Vice-President, but that it will kick up a muss generally in the camp at the next State election. Mr. Pearson is a flour merchant, and a gentleman of wealth and high social standing. With the half of his chosen friends he can, if he chooses, wield considerable influence in political circles. With the exception of the Pearson imbroglio, the Democrats are well organized and they must be fought accordingly.

I have thus given a brief view of political matters as they exist in New-Hampshire at this date, and will close by saying that the friends of justice and freedom everywhere may consider the "Old Granite State" sure for Grant and Colfax by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE DELEGATES

to the New-York Democratic National Convention will go hence untrammeled, but it is understood they are nearly evenly divided in their preferences. Pendleton and Hendricks for President are the favorites. Hancock had too much to do with the Union victories over the natural ally of the Northern Democracy to suit the feelings of the delegates hailing from the home of Ex-President Pierce, who, I am informed, leans strongly toward Pendleton, although he has made no public confession to that effect. Judge Chase is now lost sight of. A prominent Democrat said in my hearing that "the party must be fearfully hard up for timber to think of nominating a renegade." A big crowd of the "faithful" will accompany the delegates to New-York.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD BILL.

The introduction into the Legislature of a bill looking to the assumption of the Concord Railroad by the State, has created a lively breeze in railroad circles. Twenty-two years ago it was incorporated into its charter that "the State may take such road at its cost at any time after twenty years from its completion, if the corporation shall have received a net income equal to ten per cent. per annum," or if the State "shall make up any deficiency in its income to that amount." The principal opposition to this scheme comes from the "feeders" of the Concord Railroad, chief among which is the Boston and Maine, upper route. Then there are those who claim that the State could not run the road so economically as a corporation. By the provisions of the bill, a number of gentlemen are made a body politic by the name of the Concord Railroad, on certain terms and conditions, and who shall pay into the State Treasury $100,000 as a sinking fund, in consideration of the grant of the charter; also, the sum of $1,500,000 for the par value of the stock, and $15,000 annually in aid of the sinking fund. The Legislature will regulate the tariff rates, and accord to the "body politic" all the privileges, &c., which the present company enjoy, subject, however, to the grace of the Legislature.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHARGES OF FRAUD

preferred against the Republican Party in New-Hampshire soon after the State election last month, will bear a passing notice. The return of the number of ratable polls in the State lately shows that the boot belongs upon the other leg, and that the Democracy were so desperate in their determination to "wipeo ut Republicanism," they actually cast more votes in some towns than there were polls, while, on theother hand, in the Republican towns there was an excess of polls over votes. It is not denied that certain towns did return more votes than the entire number of their ratable polls, but this singular fact is wholly confined to those towns in which the check lists were in the hands of Democratic selectmen. In the one hundred and twenty-nine Republican towns on election day there were 54,889 polls; votes cast, 52712. In the one hrundred and two Democratic towns there were 23,698 polls; votes cast, 24,398. Further comment is unnecessary. VIGIL.

A Gentle Hint to Interested Parties.

From the Hartford Post, June 30.

We wish some of our friends, who, a short time since, were looking up to Butler, of Massachusetts, and Logan, of Illinois, as model Republicans, upon whose authority Fessenden and Trumbull were to be read out of the party, would examine the vote of yesterday, in the House, on taxing Government bonds. If the third article in the Republican platform means anything at all, it affirms, as a fundamental principle, the exact opposite of what Messrs. Butler and Logan voted, yesterday, in the House. But these two men, who, a few weeks since, undertook to establish a test of Republicanism of their own making, and to put under the ban all who did not answer to it, claim the privilege themselves of flying in the face of an express resolution adopted by a National Convention of the party as a part of its platform of principles. We do not care to fling "I told you so" in the faces of our ardent friends who were so impatient at the results of impeachment, but we call their attention to this vote, that they may learn from it, hereafter, to "go slow," and that "all that glitters is not gold."

The Mississippi Election.

Gen. McDowell has sent the following telegram to the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Mississippi, contradicting statements made by him on the stump, and published in the Jackson *Clarion:*

Vicksburg, June 27, 1868.

John D. Freeman, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, Jackson, Miss.:

Sir: Besides the report referred to in your telegram, it was stated in the *Clarion*, of June 25, that I had telegraphed Gen. Grant I had no doubt the Constitution would be defeated in this State, and so I understand the article that you had so stated in one of your speeches. You are authorized to contradict one of these reports if you will contradict the other, otherwise not. I have not telegraphed to Gen. Grant either that I believe the Constitution would be defeated or that it would be carried by 10,000 majority.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

The Massachusetts Liquor Law to be Enforced.

From the Boston Traveller, June 30.

It is probable that within a few days an earnest effort will be made to enforce the provisions of the new License law of this State. There are now many places where liquor is sold, in Boston—and in other cities also, we presume—which not only have no license, but can have none under that law. While it would be proper for the State Constable and other officials to allow hotel keepers and certain other classes of dealers an opportunity to obtain licenses before making complaints, there is no necessity or propriety in making any delay in reference to the classes "prohibited" by the new law, and we learn that arrangements are being made for their prosecution. And when that class of dealers who are entitled to licenses shall have procured them, we shall see whether the argument is a valid one, which was used before the last State election, that they would be valuable aids in the enforcement of a license law, as it would be for their interest that all unlicensed places should be closed. While we object to many of the provisions of the new law, we are free to admit that it has some stringent provisions, and we hope that all who have advocated such a law will see that this is enforced in all its stringency.

Death of Old Nig.—*Old Nig*, the pet horse and trained veteran of Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14, died at the engine house on Thursday, June 25, from the exhaustion of age. He was bought by the Company from Dr. Elliott on the 15th of August, 1848, and until the last two years was always in active service. He came originally from Ripley, Ohio. The Company testified their affection for their faithful servant and friend by draping his stable and harness in deepest mourning. He was buried yesterday with fitting honors. There are few human beings who die more lamented than *Old Nig.*—*New-Orleans Picayune, June 27.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Remains of Rear-Admiral Bell and Lieut.-Commanders Mackenzie and Reed—Their Arrival in this City.

The bodies of Rear-Admiral Henry H. Bell and Lieut.-Commander John H. Reed, drowned at Hiogo, in Japan, on the 11th of January last, and that of Lieut.-Commander A. S. Mackenzie, killed in a skirmish at Formosa, June 13, 1867, arrived here yesterday from Boston by railway, having reached there recently by the storeship *Supply*.

The time of reaching here was 1:30 P. M., and a battalion of marines, under command of Lieut. Col. Browne, Major Houston, Capts. Stillon and Meeker and Lieuts. Breeze and Robinson, were in readiness to do honor to the dead. Thirty sailors, in charge of Acting Master E. K. Valentine and Mates Quenedo and Burgner, also attended. The corpses were each inclosed in leaden coffins, incased in large oak chests.

A number of army and navy officers, together with several officers from the French man-of-war *Semiramis*, now in the harbor, were collected at the railway depot.

The pall-bearers of Rear Admiral Bell were Rear Admiral Bailey, U. S. N., and Admiral Baron Mecquet of the *Semiramis*, Commodores Case, Eagle and Kimberly, Capt. Almy, and Surgeons Palmer and Peck.

Those for Lieut.-Commander Reed were Captain the Count Montpezal and Capt. Breujere, of the French Navy; Lieut.-Commander Wiltse, Capts. Gardner and Mehaffey, U. S. A., and Ensign Armstrong.

The pall-bearers of Lieut.-Commander Mackenzie were Commanders Benham and Stanton, Lieut.-Commander Greene, Surgeon McMartin, Paymaster Clarke, and Capt. Corrie, of the Marines.

The pall-bearers were all in carriages. The body of Lieut.-Commander Mackenzie was taken to St. Mark's Church. A procession of officers, marines, and sailors moved down Madison-square and Broadway to Canal-street, with the remains of the other two officers. Turning down Canal it moved to the foot of Desbrosses-street, where the steamer *Mary Powell* received those of Admiral Bell for interment at Newburgh. Those of Lieut-Commander Reed were taken to the foot of Chambers-street, and expedited by the Erie Railroad to Chicago.

The Tenth Ward Homicide—Inquest Over the Body of Peter Tracy by Coroner Flynn—Verdict of the Jury, Justifiable Homicide.

Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday at the Essex Market Police Station over the body of Peter Tracy, the Bowery saloon-keeper, who was shot dead by Emil Zinzmann, at the restaurant No. 3 Rivington-street, during a struggle between them on Tuesday evening, as already reported in the Times. The room was filled to repletion by a large crowd of politicans and Bowery loungers, who seemed to take a great interest in the proceedings, some going so far as to offer advice to the jury and Coroner, thereby lessening the dignity of the investigation. The following evidence was elicited:

Louis Parisette, of No. 3 Rivingston-street, testified: I was in the saloon when the homicide occurred, at 5:30 o'clock, P. M., on the 30th ult., and was behind the bar, acting as cashier for Mrs. Oeser. Mr. Zinzmann came up to the bar, to pay for his supper. When he had done so the deceased, who was sitting at a table, called Zinzmann a —— and a sucker. Zinzmann replied, "I have nothing to do with you, I don't know you;" he then went out, but returned soon after and came up to the bar; deceased rose from his chair and went up to Zinzmann and tried to get hold of him; the latter tried to get away, and went into the entry toward the back door; deceased was in front of him when Zinzmann drew a pistol and said "Keep away or I will shoot you," repeating the warning twice, I know, and I think a third time; deceased did not desist, but caught hold of Zinzmann and threw him down, deceased being on top of Zinzmann when they fell; the prisoner then fired twice; they both got up, and deceased stepped about three steps from the stairs and fell; the prisoner came up to the bar as if to tell me something, but did not have time before the deceased assaulted him.

Martin Schweigert, of No. 284 East Tenth-street, testified: I was in the saloon, No. 3 Rivington-street, yesterday afternoon; Mr. Zinzmann had taken his meal there, and stepped up to the bar and paid for it; the deceased came in before Zinzmann paid his bill; I am a waiter in the saloon, and did not want to serve deceased as he was so drunk; I got his meal for him, however, and set it before deceased, but he did not eat it; in the meantime he began "mussing" with Mr. Zinzmann; when the prisoner tried to go out, deceased called him several bad names, when the latter told him to go away, as he would have nothing to do with him; Mr. Zinzmann went out, and came in again in about two minutes, and said to Louis Parisette to tell Mr. Vater if he came in that he (Zinzmann) would not be there that night, and not to wait for him; I then went into the back room of the saloon, and saw deceased following Zinzmann out of the door into the entry; Zinzman seemed afraid of the deceased; I came into the front room again, and followed Tracy and the prisoner into the entry; I saw Tracy lying on top of Zinzmann on the stairs, with his hand grasping Zinzmann's throat; at that time I heard the shots fired; there were two shots fired in quick succession; deceased got up and said Zinzmann had shot him, falling in the doorway; Zinzmann did not attempt to go away before the officer came.

Dr. Thos. C. Knox testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased; he found a pistol-shot wound about an inch to the right of the median line, and an inch and a half from the top of the breast bone; on further examination the ball was found to have entered the right auricle of the heart and passed through the left auricle, lodging in the backbone, opposite the point of entrance. In the Doctor's opinion death was caused by internal hemorrhage, the result of the pistol-shot wound.

The Coroner then addressed the jury. He said the evidence of the Doctor had shown clearly the cause of death, and from the evidence of the two other witnesses it was evident that the prisoner had fired the fatal shot. He called attention to the fact that the prisoner had come back after the first difficulty between him and the deceased, and the evidence was conflicting on the point of his leaving a message for a friend. He closed his charge to the jury by stating that it was against the law to carry concealed weapons, it being a State Prison offence.

The jury then retired for deliberation and rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased had been shot by Emil Zinzmann in self-defence. The Coroner then committed the prisoner to the Tombs to answer a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Action was taken yesterday afternoon by counsel in behalf of Zinzmann to secure his release on the ground that the Coroner had no right to commit him on a charge of misdemeanor.

Grand Trotting Exhibition at Waverly.

Yesterday, at Waverly, N. J., on the Fair Grounds of the State Agricultural Society, a grand trotting exhibition came off, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. A large concourse of people on foot, gentlemen and ladies from the City and the surrounding country in their carriages were present, all of whom seemed to enjoy the entertainment much. The first heat was trotted, in mile heats, by *Lady Buckley, Shawhegan, Hambletonian* and *Panic*, the last of which made the first heat in 2:40. *Panic* came out first in the second heat in 2:38. *Goldsmith* and *General Butler* then tried an extra heat, in which *Goldsmith* made the mile in 2:37½. In the third heat between the first contestants, *Panic* came in in 2:37, and *Lady Buckley* was second. *Panic* drew the $300 prize, and *Lady Buckley* was entitled to $100.

In the next heat between *General Butler* and *Goldsmith Maid*, the latter made the first half mile in 1:17, and the mile in 2:34. In the next heat between *General Butler* and *Goldsmith Maid*, the latter trotted the time in 2:32¾ minutes. *Goldsmith Maid* won the $1,000 prize.

The next trot was between three double teams, or two horses harnessed before a light trotting buggy. One of the contestants was the grey mare team owned by J. Wheeler, of Freehold; *Nellie Holcom* and mate, owned by B. Double, of Newark, and *Careless* and mate, owned by B. Collins, of Morristown. In the first race *Careless* and mate trotted their mile in 2:56. *Nellie Holcom* and mate were withdrawn after the first heat; in the second heat *Careless* and mate made the trot in 2:52. This entitled *Careless* and mate to the prize of $200. This last trot closed the exhibition at 5:30 o'clock, without any casualty or unpleasant circumstance to mar the interest of the occasion. A squad of about thirty policemen maintained complete order until the close of the exhibition, when the long line of carriages and the large crowd, amounting to nearly 5,000 people, dispersed.

Meeting of Fire Commissioners.

At the regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners, held yesterday, the following resolutions were passed, after a discussion of the evidence given at the late inquest on the victims of the fire-engine explosion:

Whereas, The causes of the disastrous explosion of the Amoskeag first-class steamer No. 1, belonging to this Department, have been investigated by a Coroner's jury, and also by a Board of Engineers appointed by the Commissioners; and

Whereas, it has appeared by the investigation that the accident was caused by the mismanagement of the engineer in strapping down the safety valve, causing great personal injury to himself, and injury and death to those around him; and

Whereas, The said engineer came into the Department one year since duly licensed and with testimonials showing sixteen years' practical experience in the employ of the Ætna and Novelty Works and other well-known establishments, and after a careful examination, and being intrusted with an engine, was responsible for its working, and had the engine been, as it was attempted to be shown, in any way unfit for service, he was not required to use it; therefore

Resolved, That Patrick W. Hand, engineer, be dropped from this roll of engineers of this Department.

Resolved, That the Board deeply deplore the accident and its results, and are conscious that, happening in a public service, they are held to a strict responsibility for their care in protecting life and property though in the care of an individual, and return their thanks to those newspapers which have not allowed the public to be prejudiced by statements that the engine was a worn-out hack or the engineer a mere political appointment, without previous experience or examination.

Resolved, That the officers and men of this Department are cautioned to use renewed care and attention in watching and working their engines, and complying with the rules and regulations of the Department by the fearful accident in which those in charge of the steamer were the first sufferers.

Meeting of the New Board of Councilmen.

The new Board of Councilmen met in the Chamber of the old Board, for the first time, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by special call, President Monaghan in the chair.

The Clerk of the Board sent in a communication stating that he had made the following appointments: Deputy Clerk, John A. Towle; First Assistant Clerk, George S. Byrne; Second Assistant Clerk, John O'Brien; General Clerk, Robert T. Reilly; Engrossing Clerk, James A. Earley; Messenger, John B. Wilt; Assistant Messenger, Patrick Reid; Official Reporter, Cornelius Corson.

Ordered on file.

A petition was received from Messrs. Geo. A. Heinrick, William Lamb, Geo. W. Ivans, John O'Brien, and Henry C. Perley, setting forth that they were duly elected to the office of Councilmen at the charter election of December, 1867; that they have procured certificates of such election and duly filed the same; that they have taken the necessary oath of office, and in January last claimed their seats upon the organization of this Board at that time, and that the said Board refused to recognize these petitioners as members of said Board, and they claim that by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals they are entitled to their seats in this Board. The petition was referred to the Committee on Law, when appointed. A resolution was laid over, to furnish each member of the Board with the necessary amount of stationery, maps, &c., for the proper performance of their duties. After laying over several papers, the Board adjourned.

The Fourth at Fort Columbus.

The ninety-second anniversary of our national independence will be appropriately celebrated at Fort Columbus, in New-York Harbor, by the troops under the command of Gen. Wallen. The following comprises the programme for the day:

Battalion parade at 11:45 A. M. National salute, with national airs, at 12 M. The troops will then be formed in three sides of a square, and, after prayer by the Chaplain and an overture by the post band, the Declaration of Independence will be read by Corporal B. M. Thompson. After this there will be music, and the anniversary address by private Richard Realf, editor of the *Soldiers' Bulletin*. The exercises will conclude with music by the band and singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by all the troops of the garrison.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Accidents.—Mrs. Mary Bennett, of No. 349 East Seventeenth-street, had her left arm severely cut by falling on a broken bottle in front of her residence....Michael Bird, aged thirteen, of No. 71 King-street, had his left hand broken in the printing office of Cameron & Hannigan, by the member being entangled in a press. He was sent to the New-York Hospital....Frank Callahan had his skull fractured by a coal bucket falling on his head while employed on board the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, at Pier No. 46, North River. He was taken home to James-street, near Batavia....Timothy Sullivan, aged 11, fell from the steps of No. 46 Forsyth-street, and sustained severe injuries. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital....John Peter Berg, a German hack-driver, aged 49, while intoxicated, fell from a fourth-story window of his dwelling, No. 36 Eldridge-street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

Arrival of a Papal Representative.—Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, who came passenger on the *City of London*, is bearer of dispatches from the Papal Court to the Ecclesiastical authorities of the United States. He brought the bulls for the consecration of the various appointees to the new Sees recently erected in this country at the suggestion of the late National Council held in Baltimore, nearly two years ago. Right Reverend Bishop Ryan, who is to fill the See of Buffalo, vacated by the death of the late Bishop Timon, will be consecrated in that city, and the Right Reverend B. J. Mc Quaid, will be consecrated for the new See of Rochester, at the cathedral in this city early in July. The various other Bishops elect will be consecrated in the different arch dioceses of which they are to be suffragans, with the exception of the Right Reverend William McCloskey, late Rector of the American College, in Rome, and who received Episcopal ordination in that city some time since as the Bishop of Louisville, Ky.

College of the City of New-York.—The annual prize speaking by pupils of this institution, took place last evening in Irving Hall, in the presence of a very large and fashionable audience. President Webster occupied the chair. The following programme was well delivered:

Declamations—"American Indians," Theodore A. Roundey; "Capital Punishment," E. Morse Shepard; "Union Square Speech," Col. Baker, Nathan Clark; "Invective against Flood," Grattan, R. Bach McMaster; "The Irish Church," John Bright, Benjamin H. Stuart; "National Unity," Dr. Hawks, Theodore F. Miller.

Poetical Recitations—"The Battle of Bunker Hill," Charles B. Jessup; "The Diver," G. Holmes Crawford; "The Vagabonds," Frederick J. Newman.

Reading of the Rigg's Prize Essays by their Authors—"Magnanimity," Robert Bach McMaster, of the senior class; "The Gentleman," Edward Morse Shepard, of the junior class.

The Seventh Regiment band furnished a choice selection of music at intervals. The College Commencement will take place this evening at the Academy of Music.

Assaults.—About 2 'clock yesterday morning Manuel Frankel and Pedro Navarro, Spanish sailors, quarreled in Oliver-street, when Navarro was stabbed in the head by his opponent, sustaining a severe wound. Frankel was arrested....Patrick Murphy and his wife Mary quarreled yesterday at the tenement house No. 24 Rose-street with Mary Kohlhofer, when Patrick and his helpmate struck their unfortunate victim with a pitcher on the head, and inflicted several severe wounds. They also knocked her down and jumped on her prostrate body, which reduced her to a state of insensibility. Franz Kohlhofer, her husband, came to her assistance, when he, too, was assaulted and beaten. Murphy and his wife were arraigned before Justice Hogan and committed for examination. Mrs. Kohlhofer's life is despaired of.

Suicide by a German Woman.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer, at No. 31 Clinton-street, over the body of Mrs. Sophia Louisa Gneiltung, a German woman aged 48 years, who committed suicide by hanging herself in her own room. It appeared from the evidence that Mrs. Gneiltung had been in ill health for nearly a year, suffering intense pain in the head, which frequently caused temporary insanity. On Tuesday afternoon her husband returned from his work and found the room door locked. He forced it open and found his wife hanging by the neck by a rope fastened to a nail in the wall, the body kneeling on a chest. As life was quite extinct when found, and as it was evident that death was occasioned by deceased's own hands, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance.

Arrivals in the City.—Mr. Mazel, Danish Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House. Gov. Bowie, of Maryland; Hon. John A. Peck, of San Francisco; Gen. W. Preston, of North Carolina; W. A. Wright, of North Carolina, and W. W. Averill, Consul-General of Canada, are at the New-York Hotel. Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Urega, of Mexico is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. Mr. Rice, United States Consul at Aspinwall; Gen. R. C. Wright, of Wisconsin; Hon. George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Gen. E. H. Spooner, of Syracuse, and Hon. H. Seymour, of Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge T. M. Keys, of Cincinnati, is at the Union-place Hotel. Gen. S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, is at the Spingler House.

Board of Education.—The Board held its regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, under the supervision of President Larremore. Resolutions were offered by Commissioner Warren in memory of the late Ex-School Commissioner John F. Turner, of the Fourth District. The Comptroller was directed to place the sum of $300,000 with the City Chamberlain, subject to the order of the Board. An appropriation of $12,390 was voted for repairs and alterations in the heating apparatus of various schools. The Auditing Committee's report showed expenditures of the Board since March 12, 1868, $870,982 48, and balance on hand, $58,157 65, less the amount paid on forged draft, $17,500. Adjournment until the 15th inst. was finally ordered.

Police Trials.—Sixty-nine policemen appeared yesterday before Commissioners Acton and Manierre to answer to charges of breach of discipline, &c., Most of the complaints were of a trivial nature. In the half dozen charges made by citizens the investigation showed that the patrolmen were in the right. There was no complaint for intoxication. The coming anniversary of the Fourth is full of peril to policemen from the use of stimulating drink. It will be strange if at the next trials—which do not occur until the 15th instant—John Barleycorn is not found to have been more than a match for some of our sturdy metropolitans.

Manhattan Academy.—The closing exercises of this institution, (which is preparatory to the College of the same name,) were held last evening, in the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. A very large audience was present, and the programme, consisting of addresses, essays, declamations and musical pieces, was well rendered by the pupils. The valedictory by Mr. Hugh Daly was especially creditable. About 300 premiums were distributed among the most worthy students. The next term will commence on the first Monday of September next.

The Lottery War.—James Smith and Wm. C. France, who are accused by Adam Roediger, of No. 540 West Forty-seventh-street, with being concerned in sundry lottery speculations, in conjunction with Ex-Alderman Charles McBrien, Peter McIntyre, James McGill and John McIntyre, appeared before Justice Dowling yesterday, and gave bail to await an examination. As all of the accused persons are now under bail the investigation will probably soon take place.

The Master Masons.—An adjourned meeting of master masons was held at No. 51 Liberty-street yesterday, Mr. Conover in the chair. Reports were received from committees to the effect that a large number of workmen had signified their desire to resume work on the old terms. The feeling prevailed that it would not be long before the strike of the bricklayers would end in favor of the employers. After the adoption of a resolution to adhere to their principles as set forth at the first meeting, a motion to adjourn was carried.

City Parks.—There seems to be some misapprehension as to the responsibility of the work on the various parks of our City. All the Parks of the City, excepting the Central Park, are under the control of the Street Department, and the work on them is under the direction of the Street Commissioner. The City Parks, except Mt. Morris-square, in Harlem, for a short time, have never been under the charge of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

Board of Audit.—There were no cases ready for a hearing in this Board yesterday. The following is the calendar for to-day: 360. John J. Taylor; 160, John H. White; 543, John Kelly, Tribune Association; 939, William Crawford; 97, James Lynch; 109, Charles McCarthy; 110, Philip Merkle; 112, John H. Munn; 113, John S. Masterson.

Bids in the Croton Aqueduct Department.—Proposals were opened in the Croton Aqueduct Board yesterday for various street improvements, but as the amounts of the various bids were so large, the contracts, as yet have not been formally awarded.

The City Hall Flags at Half-mast.—Yesterday the flags on the City Hall were displayed at half-mast out of respect to the memories of Rear-Admiral Bell and Lieut.-Commanders McKenzie and Reed.

Henry McKeever, aged 3 years, fell from a fourth-story window of the tenement building, No. 446 West Twenty-eighth-street, and was killed. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest.

Michael Dougherty, a vagrant, was crushed between a truck driven by Geo. W. King, and a pile of lumber on Pier No. 40 East River, he being severely injured and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Superintendents of the Poor.—The investigation of the affairs of the Kings County Superintendents of the Poor is now in progress. According to the testimony of Supervisor Scholes before the Committee yesterday, there were 5,000 pounds of haddock proposed for, at one cent a pound, when the price was four or five cents a pound, which were never called for or given. There were 1,200 bags of salt called for, and it was agreed to be furnished at ten cents a bag, while the bags themselves, without any salt in them, were worth fifty cents each. There was a small quantity of rice called for, while there was a much larger quantity required. If the contractor had been called upon to furnish all the articles in his proposal, he would have been a heavy loser, but he was only called upon generally to furnish the articles on which he made a profit. Mrs. Catharine Scully, sister of Superintendent Delaney, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Bush-street, testified that her brother, Superintendent Delaney, lived in one of her houses, and did not pay her any rent last year; the year before he paid her $30 a month. On Tuesday, Mr. Fitzgerald, of the County Hospital, testified that two or three barrels of beer were drank at that institution every week, many of the patients receiving two or three pints per day, and that visiting Supervisors drank bourbon. At one of the surprise parties held at the Alms House, Mr. Delaney called Supervisor Wills a "Dutch sucker and cripple;" Mr. Wills, having lost a leg in battle, felt patriotic, and but for the absence of the limb in question he (Wills) would have knocked Delaney down. As it was, however, Delaney apologized by saying that he was "tight" at the time he administered the insult.

An Over-officious Inspector of Buildings.—At the next meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fire Department Mr. J. Pryor Rorke, Superintendent of Buildings, will, it is understood, prefer charges against Michael McGivney, an Inspector of Buildings. It appears that the Inspector went into the Park Theatre last Thursday, while the painters and carpenters were at work, and ordered all work to cease, as the building was in a dangerous condition. He went away, and the work proceeded again, but he returned and used some abusive language, insinuating that Mr. Furey, the Street Commissioner, had received certain compensation, and he (the Inspector) was bound to have his "rake" before any further work could go on there. Officer Applegate, of the Mayor's Office, was called in and promptly ejected the Inspector from the building. The trial of the case by the Board of Trustees will probably bring some other facts to light.

Cruelty to Animals.—Justice Cornwell yesterday gave his decision in the case of Stephen F. Lewis, who was charged with having an ill-ventilated stable, and using horses that were in bad condition. The Justice dismissed the complaint against Lewis, and fined Charles Riker in $10 for having, according to his own testimony, "driven the gray horse while it had a large sore on its back and was lame."

Newtown Creek Bridge.—Mr. Knapp, the Superintendent of the Newtown Creek Bridge, notified the Kings County Supervisors that he would not any longer be responsible for the accidents which might occur at that bridge, as its condition was exceedingly dangerous. The subject was referred to the Law Committee.

Grass Growing.—What are the contractors of the Wallabout improvement doing? The grass is growing on the new avenue, although it is not yet filled up to the grade.

NEW-JERSEY.

Assaults.—Complaints were made before Judge White at Hoboken, yesterday morning, and warrants issued for the arrest of the following offending parties: Frederick Fickler complained that on last Sunday Philip Wolford came into his premises, abused and assaulted him, and struck him on the back with a stone....While George Brandt was going home on the night of Monday he was met by William Dietze, Jr., who waylaid him, caught him by the throat, knocked him down, struck and beat him, and attempted to take his life....Caroline Ueder and Mary Moynahan were charged with having abused and assaulted, respectively, Francis Schneider and Mary Trimen, by using toward them indecent language, throwing water, &c. These were the only cases of importance before the Judge.

Newark Courts.—In the Newark Court of Special Sessions, yesterday morning, the following cases were called and disposed of: Denis Delany, assault and battery, pleaded not guilty, bailed in $200; Mary Anne Boyd, assault and battery, not guilty; Charles Bateman, assault and battery, guilty, sixty days in County Jail; Bernard Levy, assault and battery, guilty, fined $10; Peter Landers and Thos. Grady, affray, guilty, fined $10 each; Dominick Melany, assault, guilty, one day in County Jail; Clara Clapman, petit larceny, guilty, thirty days in County Jail; Jessie Tombs, petit larceny, discharged; John Dorf Schmidt, petit larceny, guilty, thirty days in Jail; Pauline Schultz, grand larceny, not guilty, bailed in $300; Joseph Lindsey, not guilty, bailed in $200.

An Unwelcome Customer.—Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a light buggy became frightened while in front of the Mechanics' National Bank, Newark. In his run up street he collided with a wagon in front of Marvin, Dodd & Co.'s dry-goods store. There the buggy was overturned, and the horse swung right round on the pavement. This, however, did not check his flight, for he dashed right through the glass doors of the store dragging the carriage after him, and stopped only when he could go no further. The scene in the store was at the time exciting. Nearly a dozen ladies commenced screaming and jumped in every direction, followed by the clerks, who hurried forward to protect them. The damage done amounted to about $100.

Suicide.—On Monday last a man named James McCabe was committed to the Hudson County Jail, for bigamy, on the complaint of Anne McKenna, who charged him with having married her in April last, while he, at the same time, had been married to another woman still living. Since his arrest there had been nothing suspicious in his conduct, but yesterday evening, the keeper going into his cell, found that he had hanged himself. How the rope was obtained by the suicide has not transpired. An inquest will be held on the body this evening.

Monthly Reports of Commitments.—There were committed to Jersey City prison during the month of June, 195 prisoners for the following offences: Drunkenness, 88; burglary, 1; disorderly, 23; beggars, 3; assaults, 24; stealing, 17; defrauding, 1; malicious mischief, 1; escaped prisoner, 1; pickpockets, 2; threatening to take life, 4; bigamy, 1, &c. Of the prisoners so committed, 56 were natives, 10 English, 15 German, 108 Irish, 2 Scotch, 1 Canadian and 3 colored.

Filthy Water.—The taste of the Passaic water is much complained of, and it is said to be unfit for drinking or cooking uses. This is caused by the too long standing of the water in the distributing pipes through Jersey City. As a remedy it is recommended to draw of at once the surplus of water from the pipes and thus cleanse them.

Railroad Enterprise.—The Newark and New-York Railroad Company have purchased, at a cost of $150,000, property on Broad-street, Newark, as the location of their main depot, which is to be erected next year.

Primary Meetings.—Primary meetings were held last evening in Jersey City to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention of the 9th inst.

Good Order.—There was not one arrest in Hoboken on Tuesday for any offence.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUITS.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.

Case on. No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
292—Dolan vs. The Mayor.	247—Tobias vs. Cohn.
144—Evans vs. Easton.	261—Bennett vs. Brainard.
145—Hamilton vs. Easton.	278—Bonnell vs. Holmes.
146—Backus vs Easton.	291—The People, &c., vs. The Comptroller, &c.
211—Friend vs. Midas.	
228—Sims vs. Simpson.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1808—Openheym vs. Goldsmith.	1864—Sampson vs. Gedney.
——Darrin vs. Moore.	1865—Kerr vs. O'Donnell.
1863—Fleichel vs. Bernhardt.	1867—Pier vs. Cunningham.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

APPEAL—THE COURT WILL NOT REVIEW QUESTIONS NOT DECIDED BELOW—ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION AND THE STATE COURTS.

The Steamboat Victory and Claimant vs. Thomas Boslon and William P. Gettys.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court. Motion is made to dismiss this writ of error on the ground that the record does not show that any of the questions mentioned in the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act were presented to or decided by the State Court. The judgment of the State Court ordered a steamboat, the property of plaintiff in error, to be sold for the payment of supplies furnished in her home port, and we are asked to reverse that judgment, because such a case is one of admiralty cognizance, and is, therefore, exclusively within the jurisdiction of the District Courts of the United States; and because the statute of Missouri, which authorized the proceedings in the State Court, is for that reason unconstitutional. The question which we are asked to decide is an interesting one, and if it had been raised and decided in the Court from which the record comes we would be bound to decide it here. But we do not think it is a fair inference from that record, that the question was presented to the Court or was decided by it. The petition of plaintiffs below states that they have a demand against the steamboat *Victory*, which is made defendant to the suit, for supplies furnished at the request of the owner, for which they claim a lien on the vessel to the amount of $4,218 86. The items of the account are set forth in a bill of particulars accompanying the petition, and plaintiffs pray for a warrant of seizure for judgment, and for sale of the boat to satisfy their claim. The owner of the vessel, the present plaintiff in error, appeared and filed an answer in which he admits $500 of the claim to be due, and to be a lien on the boat, and denies that any other amounts are due or owing by said boat, or that they are a lien thereon. Testimony is also taken which shows that the contest was about the amount due, and the date at which some of it ceased to be a lien. But there is nothing in the answer, or in the testimony, or in the instructions asked or given to the jury, all of which is preserved by bill of exception, from which any inference can be drawn, that it was denied that supplies of that character were a lien upon the vessel to which they were furnished, or that the statute which gave the lien was claimed to be void, or that the jurisdiction of the Court to enforce it was controverted. It has been repeatedly held by this Court that before it can entertain jurisdiction to revise the judgment of a State Court, the point which we are called upon to review must have been raised, and must have been decided adversely to the plaintiff in error. This is so well established that it would be useless labor to cite authorities to sustain it. It is true we have said this need not appear by express averment, but if the record shows by necessary intendment that the point was decided it is sufficient, and the cases of Craig *vs.* The State of Missouri, (4 Peters, 410,) and The Bridge Proprietors *vs.* The Hoboken Co., (1 Wall, 116,) are cited to sustain the proposition. It is one which does not need support. It is fully conceded. But we are of opinion that it must appear that the point maintained in the Judiciary act was actually decided in the State Court, that it received the consideration of the Court, and it is not sufficient that now, on fuller examination, with the aid of counsel, &c., we can see that it was a point that ought to have been raised, and which might have been decided. In the case of the Bridge Proprietors *vs.* The Hoboken Company, cited by counsel for the plaintiff, the Court recites with approbation the following language from the previous case of Cromwell *vs.* Randall: (10 Pet., 368.) "It is not sufficient to show that the question might have arisen or been applicable to the case unless it is further shown by the record that it did arise and was applied by the State Court to the case." It is insisted that inasmuch as the authority of the State Court rests solely on the State statute the validity of that statute was necessarily a point in its judgment, but it would contradict the experience of all who are familiar with the Courts to assume that every time a Court acts under a statute the validity of the statute or the jurisdiction of the Court receives its consideration. This is rarely so, unless the question is raised by one of the parties, and called to the attention of the Court. The presumption from this record is entirely the other way. The defendant, in his pleading, admits impliedly the jurisdiction of the Court, the validity of the statute and the existence of the lien. He only denies that the full amount claimed was due, and no other question is raised or suggested by the bill of exceptions, nor does it appear that any other question was raised in the Supreme Court of the State than that which was considered by the inferior Court. There was, therefore, no occasion for the Court to consider the question raised here by counsel. The writ of error must be dismissed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE STEVENSON COTTON CASE—MOTION TO VACATE ATTACHMENT.

The United States vs. Vernon K. Stevenson.

The action in this suit is brought by the Government to recover nearly a million of dollars from the defendant, which sum, it is alleged, the Government has been defrauded of by illicit sales of cotton by the defendant, and for which the defendant's property has been attached. Mr. Whitehead, counsel for the defendant, moved to vacate the attachment on the ground of unnecessary delay on the part of the Government in bringing the case to trial.

District Attorney Courtney opposed the motion on the grounds that it was denied by the Court last month, and since that time no opportunity had been given to bring the case to trial.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

SUPREME COURT—JULY 1.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE MOSER-JACKSON JUDGMENT—FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS RELATIVE TO THE CHARGES OF PERJURY.

Wm. Moser vs. Eugene J. Jackson, James A. Polhamus and Sheriff O'Brien.—The trial of this action, the particulars of which were published in the TIMES of Tuesday and Wednesday last, was continued yesterday. The testimony thus far has been confined almost exclusively to the facts connected with what has been said by and sworn to in the affidavits and counter-affidavits of George F. Britton, Charles Mallison, George D. Carroll, Edmund Kimball and Col. Potter. The great point in the case, so far as it has been developed, is, whether or not a conversation took place between Jackson and Ree, and was overheard by the witnesses above named, in which conversation Jackson is alleged to have told Ree he was a fool for not coming over to his side, and help him fight the battle against Moser. Mr. Ree is alleged to have stated to Jackson that he, (Jackson) had exceeded his (Ree's) order in the purchase of Pacific Mail stock; that the purchase was not made jointly, but severally. That thereupon Jackson stated that he knew that, but if Ree would testify to certain things which he specified, he, Jackson, would save Ree harmless. This is the substance of the pretended conversation about which so much has been said, and on the point whether it did or did not take place, depends in a great measure whether any one or more of these witnesses can be held for perjury. The charges are very grave, and the case in some of its aspects is most remarkable.

Charles Mallison was the first witness called to-day. He is the person who joined with Britton in making an affidavit for the plaintiff, and afterward a counter-affidavit denying the truth of the matters contained in the first one. Britton was examined on Tuesday, and this witness mainly corroborated him. Mallison said he was a doctor of medicine by profession; that he had been a broker; he went to Jackson's office; Britton and others were there; Jackson told them they were getting themselves into a scrape; he had had detectives on the track of witness, and he knew everything about him; the witness said to Jackson that he did not know him (Jackson,) and though he had overheard the conversation, his knowledge, he thought, was not sufficient as to identity to overbalance Jackson's positive denial.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Brady witness said Mr. Ree was to go to Mr. Sandford's office and get the points made out; I thought the proposition made by Jackson to Ree was one to get false testimony against Mr. Moser; I thought Ree was a smart man—a business man; after that I did not have so high an opinion of him; I dealt with him after that however; I often talked the matter over with Britton; I mean as to what Britton and I overheard; I never went and told Moser about it; in March or April last Mr. Ree asked me if I remembered the conversation which I overheard at his office; about a week after I asked Ree how that matter was getting on between him and Jackson; he said, "Oh, that is all right;" it was at this time that Britton and I told Ree what we overheard; we made a fair copy of what we overheard, and then showed it to Mr. Ree; we made the copy in pursuance of Mr. Ree's request; the statement was sent to Mr. Stoughton's office after we had sworn to it; I had no motive or inducement, except to oblige Mr. Ree, in making the affidavit; Ree did not dictate any part of it.

Mr. Brady here read the affidavit contradicting one previously made by them. From this affidavit it appears they never did hear the conversation reported to have taken place at Ree's office.

In continuation, witness said he had procured Custom House bonds for other parties, and been paid for it; there was one bond to which some persons signed fictitious names; he had never had any kind of business transactions with Potter, Kimball & Co., except those of brokerage; he had known Mr. Potter for about twenty years.

Re-direct by Mr. Pierrepont—Before I signed the affidavit at Mr. Sandford's office for Mr. Jackson, the latter told me I was indicted over in Brooklyn; he gave me to understand that whichever way I went the indictment would go; I was given to understand that Mr. Jackson had the indictment in his pocket at the time; neither Britton nor Potter were in any way interested in that indictment; I believe the indictment is in *statu quo;* I have heard nothing about it lately.

Edmund Kimball testified that he resides in Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn; had lived there sixteen years; he is a shipping broker; he was examined as a witness in the case of Polhamus and Jackson *vs.* Moser. A paper sworn to by witness on the 2d of June was shown to him; he says he signed and swore to it at Mr. Sanford's office. Witness then continued—Mr. Mallison called at my house and said Mr. Raphael wished to see me; I went to see Raphael at his office in Vesey-street; he said the others had made counter-affidavits denying that they ever heard the conversation in question; I told Raphael the conversation did take place as I had testified to it; he said it must have been between other parties; he wished me to make a counter-affidavit; he said Jackson had had detectives after him for a week, on account of the first affidavit; I went to Mr. Sanford's office at the request of Raphael; there I was introduced to Mr. Jackson; he said that papers were made out to arrest all the parties who had made affidavits; Jackson said he never had any such conversation; I told him I was not mistaken about having heard such a conversation; Jackson said it was not held between him and Ree; soon an affidavit was brought out, and Jackson said it must be signed or I would be arrested; it was read to me and I signed it; Jackson said he had twenty-two detectives employed in the business—twenty men and two women; a woman detective, he said, had followed me to church the Sunday before; that she sat behind me in church; Jackson said he had political influence and money power to protect me from all harm; he said this at Mr. Sanford's office; he said he had sworn before the referee that he never had any such conversation, and that satisfied me that I was wrong; Mr. Sanford said that my denial as to the conversation referred only to Jackson and Ree; Jackson wanted me to keep away from Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Ree; I have never spoken with Mr. Moser; on the 6th of June I swore to another affidavit; when I swore to the one in Mr. Sanford's office, I believed I would be arrested if I did not swear to it; Raphael was employed by Mr. Jackson; the reason of my making the affidavit of June 6 was that I thought I had denied more than I intended to; I went to Mr. Sanford's office and tried to get back the affidavit I had made, but they would not give it up; Jackson said that it was a trick of Ree's, who had got some one to personate him, and I believed what Jackson said.

The witness here rehearsed the conversation as he recollected it, and continued as follows: Jackson said, "Ree, you are a fool that you don't come over to our side and help beat Moser;" Ree said, "Have I not told you fifty times you have no claim against either of us;" Ree said he had no interest in the 900 shares.

George D. Carroll—Resides in West Nineteenth-street; has been in New York for the last twenty years; before 1861 he was in the sewing machine business; he enlisted Dec. 10, 1861, and was in the Ninth New-York State Militia; was discharged on account of disability; since 1863, until three months ago, he has been in the stock business—buying and selling stocks; he is in no business now. The witness then continued as follows: Mr. Jackson spoke to me yesterday, during the recess of the Court, and said it was a great outrage that I should have made the affidavit which I gave to Mr. Stoughton; he said it would be all the worse for me; I said I was going to do my duty; that I had received all the threats and intimidation which could be offered, and they did not frighten him; witness then proceeded to speak of an interview he had with Kimball; the latter said to him they had all got themselves into a very bad scrape, about the evidence given in the suit of Polhamus and Jackson *vs.* Moser; that Ree had made three different and conflicting affidavits; that the papers were all made out and we were liable to be arrested at any moment, unless he (witness) would do as the rest had done, namely, make a counter-affidavit; witness went to Mr. Raphael's office and asked Raphael how he got interested in this matter, and thereupon Raphael told him that Jackson asked him to go to his office and there showed him a paper with the names of Britton, Mallison, Potter, Kimball and Carroll upon it; and then Jackson said to Raphael, I am going to send all those men to State Prison. Raphael told witness that Jackson was a powerful man, both politically and financially, and he would do what he said. The only way said, Raphael, that you can save yourself is to make a counter-affidavit, the same as the rest have; witness went to Mr. Sanford's office and asked to see the three conflicting affidavits of Mr. Ree; also the affidavit of Mr. Kimball; he was astounded at the affidavit of the latter, and asked him (Kimball) how he could make such an affidavit, at the same time saying, "You, Kimball, have a right to swear yourself away, but you have no right to swear for me; Kimball said there was no other way for me to save myself from State Prison; by this time the sweat began to pour off of me; I signed the affidavit now produced, but, before doing it, I told Kimball and Raphael that I had rather cut my right arm off than to sign it; I told Mr. Sanford, after the erasure had been made, that I did not like to sign it; Mr. Sanford shrugged his shoulders and said "do as you please," or words to that effect; when he shrugged his shoulders and made that remark, I felt there was no longer any doubt about my being arrested if I did not sign; I asked Mr. Sanford after I had signed it, what position that placed me in regard to perjury; Mr. Sanford said he was not a criminal lawyer, and could give me no information or indemnity on the subject; after we got outside Mr. Raphael promised that the whole thing should be kept a profound secret. Witness said it is not true as stated in my affidavit of June 3, that I never heard the conversation referred to as having taken place between Jackson and Ree.

Mr. Stoughton here read portions of the affidavit, and asked witness specially as to each clause—"Is that true?" To each of which the witness said "No, Sir."

On the 6th of June witness made another affidavit. On this point he said I had been previously to Mr. Sanford's office, and had told Mr. Moorehouse, the Notary there, that his (witness') affidavit was wrong; that it did him great injustice; "I knew that I had sworn myself entirely away, so far as anything I had testified to before was concerned; I told Moorehouse that the affidavit of June 3, was so outrageous and so gross a fraud upon me, that they did me great injustice, hence I wanted to get it back; at the courthouse I presented to Mr. Sanford the second affidavit, and told him I wished that used instead of the first one; that if the first were read in court, and I were afterward called upon to testify in court in regard to it, I should testify that it was false, and that I had sworn to it under fear and compulsion; Sanford said he would submit the affidavits to his associate and see which he would use, but he did not wish any suggestions from me as to the effect of them; Mr. Kimball having told me that Jackson had made an affidavit in which he swore positively that he never had any such conversation with Ree as I had before testified to, I thought of course I must be mistaken, and that some one had personated Jackson at the time spoken of; some of these things I swore to I did to appease myself with Mr. Jackson; I asked Ree whether that was Mr. Jackson in conversation with him; Ree replied: "Well, what difference does it make, it is all decided against Moser?" I then pressed him to say if it was Jackson, and then Ree said "No, it was not Jackson; it was Andy Johnson;" Raphael repeatedly assured us that we should all be protected by Jackson; that he was able to protect us with money, political influence, &c.; detectives followed me, and my wife was very much agitated about it; after I made the last affidavit, Mr. Jackson expressly guaranteed that, in case any harm came to me, he would obtain bail for me, and employ counsel to defend me; he said he could not go my bail himself, but he would get plenty of good bail for me.

This concluded the direct examination of the witness, and the cross-examination was deferred until the opening of the Court at 9:30 o'clock, on Thursday, the 2d inst.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 1.

By Judge Barnard.

Van Beuren *vs.* Wheeler et al.; motion denied.

Ann Ormsby *vs.* Theodore Ormsby; judgment of divorce granted from bed and board.

Thomas et al. *vs.* Brice; motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 1, 1868

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C Ex-int.	113¾	3,000	St. Paul 1st Iowa division	91
90,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113	10	Cent. National	107
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, Ex-int.	109¾	20	Ocean Bank	110
14,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 Ex-int.....c	109¾	600	Cum. Coal Pf.	83
10,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107¼	100	Bruns. C. L. Co.	9
9,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10 2d series	109⅝	100	do	9¼
5,500	3d Ser.	110	300	do	9⅝
16,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	70	200	do	10
2,000	do	69½	400	do.....2d call	10
45,000	do	69⅝	100	Union Nav. Co. bet. call	26⅜
10,000	do	69¾	100	do	26⅜
5,000	do....bet. call	70	100	West. U. Tel.	34⅜
300,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68	100	do.....2d call	34⅞
58,000	do	68⅛	100	Mariposa	4
20,000	do	68¼	100	Pacific Mail	100
20,000	do.......s30	67¾	100	do	100⅛
100,000	do.......s30	67⅞	300	do.....s30	99⅞
10,000	do....bet. call	68⅛	100	do	100⅞
89,000	do	69	20	Am. Ex. Co.	47½
8,000	do.....2d call	68⅛	100	Adams Ex.	53
10,000	do	68⅞	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25¾
30,000	Virginia 6s. New	55	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	48⅝
25,000	do....bet. call	56	100	do	49
20,000	Vir. St. 6's..x-c. 2d call	57	100	Mer. U. Ex.	25½
72,000	N. C. St. 6s....x-c	72	300	do	25⅞
10,000	do	72¾	200	do	25⅞
40,000	do	73	1200	N. Y. Cen.	134⅜
25,000	do	73½	30	do	134
5,000	do....bet. call	73¾	200	Erie R.	70⅜
10,000	N. C. St. 6s.new.	71	500	do	70
5,000	do	72¾	300	do.....2d call	70½
15,000	do	73	1100	Reading R. Ex-int	101⅝
7,000	Missouri St. 6s. Ex-int	91	10	do.....2d call	100
2,000	do.....2d call	91¾	700	Mich. S. & N. I.	92½
500	Ga. St. 7s.. Ex-int.....bet. call	96	16	Ill. Cen.	158
2,000	Erie 1st M.	103¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	89½
1,000	Erie 3d M.	98	200	Clev. P. & Ash..b30	100¾
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d	82	200	do	100¾
1,000	Chi. R. I. & P. 7s Ex-int	96	300	Chic. & R. I.	105⅝
8,000	Chi. & Al., 1st M.	106	25	do	105⅞
10	Am. Ex. Bank	121	100	do.....2d call	105
			300	P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d	110
			100	do	109⅞
			200	do.....bet. call	110
			100	Chic. & Alt. R.	138
			400	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅝
			300	do	29⅝
			100	M. & St. P.	66

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R. '62	109⅝	10,000	N. Car. 6s. new s10	74
47,000	do	109¾	10,000	do.......s10	73⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	112⅞	10,000	do.....2d call	74½
40,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '64	110⅝	15,000	do	74
54,000	do	110⅝	10,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds	95
150,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	110⅝	200	Pac. Mail	100⅜
50,000	do.........s3	110⅞	200	do....bet. call	100½
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	109⅝	100	Cary Improvement	11½
10,000	do	109⅝	200	Canton Co	49
56,000	do	109⅝	100	West. U. Tel.	34⅜
100,000	do	109	200	Quick. Min.	22½
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	109⅝	100	Adams Ex.	53½
40,000	do	109⅝	100	do....bet. call	53⅝
50,000	do.......b3	109⅝	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25⅝
4,000	do	109⅝	200	U. S. Ex.	49⅝
2,000	5-20s ex C., '68	109⅝	10	Mer. U. Ex.	25
35,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107	100	do	25½
5,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	109⅝	100	N. Y. Cent.	134⅝
50,000	do .....3d ser	109⅞	5	do	134
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s.x-c.	71½	200	Erie R. Pf.	75
10,000	do....bet. call	71½	100	Reading R.	101
40,000	Tenn. 6s. new	71	100	M. S. & N. I.....b30	92
15,000	do	70⅝	100	do	92
18,000	do	70⅝	53	Ill. Central R.	158
100,000	do	70⅝	400	Cleve. & Pitts. ex-d	88½
10,000	do	70⅝	400	do	88
20,000	do	70⅝	550	Chi. & N. W. R.	73¼
200,000	do	70	30	do	73⅝
100,000	do.......s60	69	20	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	79⅜
10,000	do.......s30	69½	200	do	79⅝
5,000	Vir. 6s. x-c	57	200	Clev. & Tol.	103⅝
1,000	N. Car 6s.....x-c	74	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	105½
10,000	do	75	300	do	105⅝
30,000	Missouri 6s	91⅝	800	do	105⅝
			100	Mil. & St. P.	66
			400	do	65⅝
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78½
			100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	109⅝
			30	Chic. & Alton R.	137½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	U. S. Ex.	49	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78⅝
100	Mer. U. Ex.	25½	200	P., F. W. & C. ex-d	110
600	Pacific Mail	99⅝	100	Clev. & Pitts.	90
200	do......b10	99⅝	200	do	89⅝
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅝	500	Cl. & Tol	104½
800	Erie R.	69⅝	1200	Chi. R. I. & P.	104⅞
100	do	69½	800	do	105
200	do......b3	69⅝	600	Chi. & N. W.	72⅝
100	Readin. R., ex-d. op'g	100	20	do	73
800	do	101½	200	do......b3	72⅝
800	do	101⅝	800	Chic. N. W. Pf.	78⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	69⅛	100	Ohio & M. R.	29⅝
20	Amer. Ex.	48	100	do	29⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	25⅞	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	89⅝
100	U. S. Ex.	49⅞	200	do......b10	89⅞
50	do	50	200	Clev. & Tol.	104⅞
50	Adams Ex.	53½	800	Chi. R. I. & P.	105
100	Quicksilver	22½	1100	do	105½
200	West. U. Tel.	34⅜	500	do	105⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.	134⅝	500	Chi. & N. W.	73⅜
1100	Erie R.	70⅛	600	do	73⅞
500	do	70½	800	do	73⅝
200	do......b10	70⅛	200	do......b3	73⅝
800	Reading R. ....ex-d	101⅝	10	do	73
10	do ....op'g	100	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	78⅝
300	do......s10	100⅞	300	do	78⅝
100	Alt & T. H. Pf.	66	500	do	78⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78⅝	300	do	78⅝
400	P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d	110	800	do	79
100	M. S. & N. I.	92			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. 6s. new.	70	1200	Erie R.	69⅝
10,000	N. Car. 6s. new.	75	200	P., F. W. & C. ex-d	109⅝
100	Adams Ex......b30	53⅝	100	Ohio & M. R.	29⅝
300	Mer. U. Ex.	25⅝	200	M. S. & N. I.	91⅞
400	Quicksilver.	22⅛	1500	Clev. & Pitts. ex-d	88
200	Pacific Mail	100⅜	400	Clev. & Tol.	103⅝
300	do	100⅝	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	105⅝
300	West. U. Tel	34⅜	400	do	105⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....b3	134⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	73⅝
200	do	134⅝	800	do	73⅜
800	Reading R. ....ex-d	101⅝	100	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	79⅝
200	do......b3	10.⅝			

WEDNESDAY, July 1—P. M.

The Dividend disbursements on the Public Funds of the United States and on State, City, Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks were very large, and business of course active among the brokers and with the Public in the way of their collection. The payments of Gold from the Treasury Office for Interest on the Public Debt, since Monday, amount to over *eight million of dollars.* This large sum has eased the supply of Gold in the open market for Cash delivery, and has checked any decided purpose on the part of the Gold Room to advance the price materially. The buying, however, continues steady on the basis of 140⅛@140¼ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are firm, at 110¼ on London, and although the Export of Gold thus far in the week is moderate—$550,000 yesterday and the same amount to-day—a small Premium is paid for Gold double eagles in preparation for further shipments on Thursday and Saturday.

The Public Funds this afternoon were made to feel the adverse influence of the Butler movement in Congress, by decided speculative sales of the 5-20s as for a falling market. The 1867s were pressed at 109@108⅞ ⅌ cent., ex July coupon, equal to 113@113⅛ ⅌ cent. yesterday, before the coupon was taken off. As the stock closed 113⅞ last night, the decline is equivalent to ⅞@⅞ ⅌ cent. The 1865s and 1864s were sold down in about the same proportion. The old 5-20s of 1862 were better supported by the cable quotations, and closed ⅛@⅛ only lower than last night. It is noticed by the great dealers to-day that neither the Banks, the Savings Institutions, nor the public are sellers on the mischievous movement of Monday in the House of Representatives, for the sufficient reason that the utmost confidence is felt that no such measure of taxation and semi-repudiation can possibly pass through Congress, or even receive the deliberate sanction of a Republican House of Representatives. The out of town orders to sell were quite inconsiderable. At the same time there is an acknowledged pause, which is likely to continue for some days, in buying for the reinvestment of the July Dividends, and advantage is taken of this fact by the speculators of the Exchange to bear the market. The prices of the day were weakest at the close of business on the Street at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Border State Bonds were again very much excited on Tennessees, and firm, and on the advance again in North Carolinas and Virginias. At the morning Board of the Stock Exchange the sales of Tennessees were about $750,000 in amount, at 68@69⅛ for the new and 69½@70 for the old Bonds. At the afternoon Board about $500,000, at higher figures—the old 71½ and the new 71@70⅞ ⅌ cent. The postponement of the July interest appears, for the moment, to have spent its force, and the prevailing disposition to-day was to buy rather than to sell at yesterday's heavy decline. It is believed in some quarters that the Governor of Tennessee, on being advised of the extraordinary and discreditable causes which were purposely engineered to bring about the default of yesterday, will not wait the reassembling of the Legislature in November before applying the proper corrective. He has authority to convene the Legislature in special session, if deemed necessary, to relieve the credit of the State from the scandal which some her own officials and Railway men, in conjunction with their Stock Exchange confederates in this City, have brought upon it. The North Carolina Bonds received from 70 to 74@75 ⅌ cent., and the bids for Virginias were advanced 2@2½ ⅌ cent. The Missouris sold at 91⅝ ⅌ cent. ex-dividend. The Railway Mortgages were quiet, and the bidding not so strong as last week on some of the Western Bonds.

The Railway Shares speculation was again quite spirited, with frequent fluctuations, up and down, through the dealings of the day on the New-York, Western and Reading Roads, and special strength was developed in Northwest Common, Rock Island and Reading, and more apparent confidence in speculating in Erie Common. There is nothing new of the affairs of the Road publicly known, but the belief is current in some quarters that the litigation in the Courts and the views of a very decided majority of the Board of Directors, are shaping to an early adjustment of the difficulties which for four or five months past have kept the heavy stockholders, owning three-fourths the entire capital, new and old, legitimate and fraudulent, out of the control of their own property.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	107½	107	Virginia 6s	57½	57⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅞	*108⅞	Missouri	94	*91⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	113⅛	112⅞	Northwest	72¼	73⅞
N. Y. Central	134⅜	134⅞	N. West Pref	78⅝	79⅜
Erie	69⅞	69⅞	Rock Island	104⅝	105⅝
Hudson	141	140½	Fort Wayne	109⅝	109⅞
Reading	101⅝	102	W. U. Telegraph	34⅝	34⅜
Mich. Southern	92⅞	92	St. Paul Pref	78⅝	78⅝
Ohio and Miss.	29⅝	30	St. Paul Com	66⅝	65⅝
Pittsburgh	89⅞	87⅞	Pacific Mail	99⅝	100⅛
Toledo	104⅝	103⅝	American Gold	140⅝	140⅝
Tenn 6s, new	70	70	Bills on London	110⅝	110⅝

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ⅌ cent. reg. '81	113	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅛	5-20 coup. 1868	109
5-20 reg., 1862	109	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	117
5-20 500 & 1,000 1862	112⅝	10-40 reg.	106⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅛	7 3-10 2d series	109
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	108⅝	7 3-10 3d series	109

And the following for the State Bonds, most of the quotations being Ex-July Interest:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	71⅛
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	70
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870	102	Virginia 6s, new bds	55
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛	Georgia 6s	88
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101⅛	Georgia 7s. new bonds	x98
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	75
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101⅛	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	74
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	101⅛	Missouri 6s	x91⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	101⅛	Mo 6s H. & St. Jo. iss	x91⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	98⅝	Louisiana 6s	63
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	96	California 7s	128⅝
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1876	94	California 7s. large bds	128
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	x96	Connecticut 6s	x97
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	96		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Hanover	113
Merchants'	117 x	Irving	105
Mechanics'	126 x	Metropolitan	136
America	140	Nassau	105
North River	108	Shoe and Leather	114½
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Corn Exchange	130
National	112	Central National	106½
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	First National	211½
Mechanics' B'k Ass	120	Fourth National	104¾
American Exchange	121	Ninth National	107
Bank of the Republic	119	Tenth National	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	102
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	133	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	133	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	73
Erie 1st M.. Ex	103	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Erie 7s. 3d ind.. 1883	97⅝	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102½
Erie 7s. 5th ind.. 1888	88	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 7s	96
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. '69-70	102	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	x100⅝
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	99	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100⅝
Harlem, 1st M.	101	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100⅝
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	111½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103 x
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113⅝	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97 x
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	95½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92 x
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	101	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92½
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	95	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	93½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	96½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	108	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,921,814 78; payments, $1,519,555 89; balance, $89,527,920 75. The receipts include for Customs, $482,000; for Gold Notes, $329,000.

Messrs. E. A. MOSS & HANNAH, Brokers, No. 24 Broad-street, have made a special business of buying and selling Stock "privileges," familiarly known on the Exchange as "Puts and Calls." They make a moderate Commission charge for negotiating this class of contracts on known responsible parties. The practice is a very convenient one to occasional Stock speculators, *Bull* or *Bear*, who aim to limit their risks. If they believe the market is going up materially, they can buy the privilege of *calling* upon a responsible Broker for a given amount of any favorite Stock in 15@30@60 days at a fixed price; or, if they believe the market will go down within a like period, they can buy the privilege of *delivering* of any one or more designating Stocks.

The Commerce Insurance Company have declared, this day, a dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., free of Government tax, payable on Wednesday, the 8th inst.

The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railway for the third week in June:

1868	$115,787 40
1867	83,440 79
Increase	$32,346 61

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of June 23, in relation to manufacturers' return of sales, and the tax thereon, under the act of March 31, 1868, has been received. In answer, I have to say that under the former law the tax on manufactures accrued when they were sold, used or consumed by the manufacturer, or delivered to others than agents of the manufacturer.

Under the present law, manufacturers are not required to pay the tax of $2 per $1,000 in goods manufactured and used or consumed by them, or on goods manufactured and delivered to the parties who furnished the materials, no sale being made by or for the manufacturer. But sales made by or for the manufacturer, whether made at the place of manufacture or elsewhere, are to be returned for taxation on or before the tenth day of the month succeeding the quarter in which they were made.

Under the present law manufacturers in making their returns of sales need not be required to state all the items as formerly on blank form No. 3, but may make the return of sales made by or for them on blank form No. 6, as indicated by the pencil marks on the blank herewith inclosed. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAN, Deputy Commissioner.

P. C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor, Fourth District, New-York, N. Y.

Flour and Grain Trade of Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 30.

The eastward movement of flour and grain through Buffalo from the West, from Jan. 1 to July 1, this year, as compared with last, shows an increase of 168,816 barrels of flour and 4,101,154 bushels of grain.

The following will show the imports of flour and grain into Buffalo from the West, by Lake and Grand Trunk Railway, for the month of June, and from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1868, as compared with previous years:

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, includ'g flour, bush.
1868	128,616	4,730,510	5,373,590
1867	76,382	2,884,810	3,266,720
1866	144,180	10,198,545	10,914,445
1865	240,386	5,773,955	6,075,985
1864	302,757	7,594,272	9,108,057
1863	463,595	10,283,224	12,601,199
1862	415,443	6,188,724	8,265,879
1861	285,853	5,383,665	6,812,320
1860	123,026	2,794,711	3,409,841

FROM JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, includ'g flour, bush.
1868	355,330	10,190,090	11,966,740
1867	186,514	6,088,936	7,021,506
1866	340,442	16,544,893	18,247,103
1865	628,684	10,495,060	13,643,480
1864	811,560	13,950,163	18,007,963
1863	1,191,557	18,384,055	24,351,837
1862	1,037,347	13,908,908	20,095,653
1861	598,491	11,598,164	14,590,610
1860	387,056	6,543,256	8,175,236

CANAL EXPORTS.

The following will show the canal exports of flour and grain from Buffalo from the opening of navigation to July 1, for the last four years:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
Flour, bbls.	86,776	12,787	[illegible]	374
Wheat, bush	3,554,942	1,448,576	185,632	1,363,161
Corn, bush	2,781,074	6,962,048	2,577,173	4,706,642
Oats, bush	2,910,788	3,877,939	885,573	2,103,283
Barley, bush	168,141	45,145	25,600	8,084
Rye, bush	104,778	200,369	54,490	7,343
Total grain, bush.	8,519,723	11,554,977	3,728,648	8,188,511

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Delancey-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of East-st., 25x75	$5,950
Delancey-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of East-st., 25x75	nom.
Grand-st., n. s. 25 ft. w. of Cannon-st., 25x75	8,250
Lewis-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x80	11,100
Marion-st., e. s., 25x100	12,000
Market-st., e. s., between Madison and Henry sts., 1-9th of blockx86.11	10,000
Orchard-st., No. 183	nom.
Ridge-st., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 20x50	7,800
Spring-st., s. s., bet. Varick and Clarke-sts., 25x100	20,000
Varick-st., e. s., 21.3 ft. n. of Watts-st., 21x70	3,400
5th-st., s. s., 168 ft. w. of Av. D, 22x96	12,000
8th-st., s. s., 267.9 ft. e. of Av. B, 97.6x44.6x45.9x61.5 x19.9	14,500
10th-st., s. w. cor. Av. A, 26.7x113	50,000
10th-st., n. s., 170.10 ft. e. of Av. A. 25x114.4	20,000
11th-st., n. s., 63 ft. w. of Dry Dock-st., 21x86.6	5,500
16th-st., No. 51	30,000
18th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92	20,000
20th-st., s. s., 126.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 26.8x92	41,000
21st-st., s. s., 69 ft. e. of 1st-av., 27x69	13,500
22d-st., n. s., 247.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x75	4,000
22d-st., n. s., 247.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x75	4,900
24th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x115	10,000
25th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	14,000
29th-st., n. e. corner of Madison-av., 37 6x78	62,500
30th-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.0x88.5	12,550
33d-st., n. s., 123.5 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x98.9	42,500
33d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	9,500
33d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	9,500
34th-st., No. 35	65,000
37th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x98.9	14,000
43d-st., n. s., 424 ft. n. of 6th-av., 20.6x100.5	26,000
44th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	5,000
45th-st., s. s., 220.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 19.6x100.5	23,000
51st-st., n. s., 406.3 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5	10,500
52d-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	1,900
52d-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	26,000
54th-st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	16,000
54th-st., n. s., 213.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.10x100.5	20,000
68th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	2,700
79th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x102.2	13,500
83d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	2,100
84th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.9x102	12,250
106th-st., s. e. cor. 2d-av., 100.11x125	12,500
109th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100	2,400
112th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x107.11	800
115th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. 2d.-av., 50x100.11	3,000
118th-st., s. s., quit claim	100
124th-st., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11	7,500
127th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. 6th-av., 125x99.11	12,500
129th-st., s. s., 560 ft. w. 3d-av., 20x99.11	2,250
143d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. 8th-av., 25x143	750
143d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. 8th-av., 25x99.11	750
148th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. King's Bridge Road, 99.11x200	5,200
Avenue C., s.-e. cor. 2d-st, 20x64.5	8,000
Madison-av., w. c. 18.9 ft. s. 34th-st., 28.9x95	85,000
Madison-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 67th-st., 25x100	16,500
Madison-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 67th-st., 25x95	
Madison-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 75x95	35,000
61st-st., n. s. 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	
Madison-av., w. s., 58.9½ ft. s. of 34th-st., 28.9x95	nom.
1st-av., w. s., 25.11½ ft. n. of 8th-st., 22.1¼x100	19,200
3d-av., s. w. cor. 98th-st., 100x201.10	45,000
3d-av., e. s., 40.4 ft. n. of 105th-st., 20.2x63.4	7,900
4th-av., s. w. cor. 65th-st., 10?x100.5	22,000
5th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., 25x110	500
6th-av., e. s., 74.0½ ft. n. 26th-st., 24.8x100	35,000
6th-av., e. s., 110 ft. s. of 47th-st., 20x90.10	25,000
7th-av., w. s., 73.9 ft. n. 31st-st., 25x100	20,500
7th-av., e. s., 80.4½ ft. s. 37th-st., 19.11x75	nom.
7th-av., e. s., 80.4½ ft. s. 37th-st., 19.11x75	nom.
8th-av., e. s., 76.5 ft. n. 51st-st., 25x70	32,250
8th-av., w. s., 309.9 ft. s. 133d-st., 50x225	10,625
8th-av., w. s., 489 8 ft. s. of 133d st., 79.11x225	17,000
10th-av., e. s., 24.8½ ft. n. of 25th-st., 60x74.0½	12,750

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, e. s., 50 ft. s. of Howard-st., 25x100, 60 years; first year	$6,370
Essex-st., No. 25, 3 years, per year	1,500
Rivington-st., No. 238, 3 years, per year	540
Water-st., No. 351, 4 years, per year	650
17th-st., No. 2 E., 5 years and 3 months, per year	3,500
20th-st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.8x92, 2 years, per year	5,000
3d-av., n. e. corner 80th-st., 5 years, per year	500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Smith-st., 21.9x75	$3,800
Broadway and Furman-st., n. e. cor., 100x98.9x105.2 x125.8	1,900
Collins-st. and Schenectady-av., n. e. cor., 567x100 x467.6x90x100x91	9,000
Keap-st., n. s., 140 ft e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	900
Meserole-st., n. s., 406 ft. w. of Waterbury-st., 81.4 x27.1x70.9x25	850
Meserole-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-st., house and lot, 25x100	3,000
Navy-st., e. s., 186.7 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 100 sq. ft.	40
Pacific-st., s. s., 191 ft. e. of Bond-st., house and lot, 22x100	nom.
Scholes-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	3,300
Scholes-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	3,500
Smith-st., w. s., 371.10 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 75.6x 75.6x25x79x79x25	350
Same property	800
Sumpter-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Paca-av., 50x100	450
Remsen-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	1,612
Rutledge-st., n. s., 81.4 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 40x100	1,500
Van Buren-st., s.s., 175 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	500
Water-st., No. 134	2,400
1st Place, s.s., 103 ft. e. of Court-st., 60.3x1x38.1x 101.8x50x200x49. 1st Place, centre line, 150 ft. e. of Court-st., 60x158.5, houses and lots	40,000
13th-st., s.s., 197.10 ft. e. of 5th-av. Hotel, 25x100	5,500
18th-st., n. e. s., 158 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 17x80	1,950
18th-st., n. e. s., 158 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 17x80 (deed, 1867)	1,600
Bushwick Av. and Van Voorhees-st., s. w. corner 50x125	800
Franklin-st., w. s., 76 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20.1x80	10,550
Lafayette-av., s. s., 800 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 50x100	2,400
Lafayette-av., s. s., 141.8 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 16.8x100	5,900
Lafayette-av., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100	4,250
Lafayette-av., s. s., 387.6 ft. e. of Tompins-av., 18.9x100	4,200
Myrtle-av., No. 64, 2 ft. w. of Adelphi-st., h. and l., 20x90	8,000
Patchen-av. and Jefferson-st. n. e. corner, 125x100	2,600
Sigel-av., w. s., 318.1 ft. n. of Ridgewood-av., 2 lots, 50x102,6	2,200
Troy-av. and Collins-st., Centre lines, 1381.7x222x 682.4x45x262x47.8x187.7	12,400
Union-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of A st., 25x100	1,200
3d-av. and 9th-st., northerly corner, 24.6x97.10	5,000

Leases Recorded.

Hunter-st., s. s., 100 ft. from Putnam-av. livery stable, 5 years	3 years at	$600
	2 years at	650
Myrtle-av., No. 395, 3-story brick, 5 years, per year.		1,200

New-Lots.

Lot No. 39, map of Belleplaine Stewart's property.	$87
Lot No. 302, map of Belleplaine Stewart's property.	87

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Williamsburg and Jamaica Road, 5 acres of C. F. Green's property	$5,000

Flushing.

Lot No. 9, map of Mrs. S. C. Cox's property	$300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

7th-av., n. s., lot No. 1,091, Wakefield; share of 50 x105	$200

Lewisboro.

Road to S. Brady's, s. s., at Golden Bridge Depot, house and lot	$2,359

Morrisania.

Mott-st., s. s., Melrose South, lot No. 7, 50x100	800
141st-st., s. s., North N. Y., lots Nos. 27, 28, block No. 2.50x105	2,000
142d-st. and Clifton-av., n. w. corner, 25x100	1,000
Fordham-av., e. s., lot No. 74, subdivision 2, ½ acre	4,250
Parcels A, B, lot No. 12, map Anderson's property, 5½ acres	15,080

Ossining.

Croton-av., n. w. s., Sing Sing, A. Ward's house and lot, 75x100	8,000

Rye.

Private road to North-st., w. s., Riley's lots, 179x 156x166x138	1,375

Yonkers.

Warburton-av., w. s. Glenwood, lot No. 7, Simson's estate, ¼ share. 50x205	$2,000

NEW-JERSEY—ESSEX COUNTY.

Belleville.

Old Rock road, n. s., 200 ft. w. of Lincoln-av., 70x125	$1,600

Bloomfield.

New-st., n. s., S. Bell's, 8x100	$300

Newark.

Chestnut-st., L. Beach's prem., 10th Ward, 20x100	$450
Mulberry-st., w. s., 16 ft. s. of Mechanic-st., 27.8 x82	7,500
Mount Pleasant-av., e. s., 225 ft. from Parker-st., 25x100	1,200
"N"-st., w. s., 204 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., extending to Bunce and Banks sts., 127x—x214x—	11,000
Indefinite portion of above	13,000
14th-av., n. s., 127 ft. w. of w. line, 25x100	250

Orange.

Hill-st., n. s., J. C. Bailey's, 92x147	$738

Bayonne.

Av. Q and Latourette-st., s. e. cor., 150x165	$5,875
Av. R and Latourette-st., s. w. cor., 150x195	6,638
Av. R and Latourette-st., s. e. cor., 115x137	3,470
Av. R and 5th-st., n. e. cor., 115x137	3,812
Av. R and 5th-st., n. w. cor., 132x196	6,223
Latourette-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of Av. R, 150x195	5,845

Bergen.

Atlantic and Pine sts., s. w. cor., 150x200	$13,000
White-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Central-av., 25x100	600
Wescott-av., lots Nos. 17 and 18, block 2, Westcott & Wright's, 50x119	2,000

Hoboken.

Garden-st., w. s., 51.6 ft. n. of 7th-st., 21.11x100	$2,300
Madison-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of 1st-st., 25x100	500
Madison-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of 1st-st., 25x100	400
Lot No. 27, block No. 26, Coster's estate, 25x100	600
Lots Nos. 25 and 26, block No. 26, Coster's estate, 50x100	1,200

Hudson City.

Chesnut and Prospect avs., s. w. corner, 50x102	$6,600
Prospect-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Chesnut-av., 131 x225	

Union.

6th-st., e. s., lots Nos. 1,108 and 1,109, McCluskey's, 50x100	400

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 1, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	23	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	4,879	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,000	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	25
Wheat, bushels	9,231	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	78,051	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	72,270	Petroleum, bbls	5,363

ASHES—Continue quiet and heavy at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 37 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 863 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been steady in price but inactive, including Java at 22¼c.@23¼c.; Maracaibo, 15¼c. @17¼c.; Laguayra, 15¼c.@16¼c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14¼c. @15¼c.; St. Domingo, 14¼c.@15c., all in gold, ⅌ lb. Stock 222,179 pkgs., including 145,562 bags of Rio and Santos.

COTTON—Has advanced slightly on a fair trade, closing very strong. Sales have been reported of 2,400 bales, including 1,600 bales to spinners and 800 to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	27	27¼	27¼@28
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28¼@29
Low Middling	30¼	30¾	31 @31¼
Middling	31¾	32	32¼@32½
Good Middling	33	33¼	33¼@34

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,388
Receipts last week	5,122
Receipts preceding week	3,657
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	364,746
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	590,468
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	214,458
Exports since Sept. 1	367,749
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,161,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,819,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1. 1867, to latest mail dates	1,669,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,450,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	105,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	210,000

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been quite moderately dealt in to-day, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 30; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 70@$8 60; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 60@$9 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 50@$9 30 ⅌ bbl. We quote.

Superfine State and Western	$6 50@$7 30
Extra state	7 70@ 9 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 65@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50@ 9 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 35@13 25
Extra Genesee	9 65@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75@16 00

Southern Flour is quiet and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $8 60@ $10 20 for very poor to fair, and $10 20@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues in moderate demand at about former prices; sales have been reported of 1,750 sacks at $10@$12 60 for extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues inactive at $8@$10 25 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal has been in less demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 75 for Western, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 25 for City, $6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 530 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted much lower for Winter, and quite irregular for Spring, on a very light business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 21,750 bushels, including very choice White Michigan at $2 90; Red (Winter) Western at $2 30; No. 2 Spring, in small lots, at $1 95@ $2; New White Georgia at $2 70; and new Amber do., at $2 60, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been fairly active at a further slight improvement in prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 113,000 bushels at $1@$1 04 for new mixed Western; $1 08 for White do., per bushel. Nothing really new in Rye, Barley or Malt. Oats have been in good demand and firmer, though closing less buoyantly. Sales, 84,000 bushels Western at 80¼c.@ 80¾c.; also 25,000 bushels, buyer all July, at 83c. per bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning, gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours ending 10 A. M., June 30, 1868: Cora Hunt, Buffalo, corn; Charles Bates, Buffalo, corn; Bill Brown, Oswego, wheat, &c.; Montana, Oswego, corn; River Queen, Oswego, wheat, peas, &c.; M. S. Merrick, Buffalo, corn; Patrick Lynch, Buffalo, corn; Calimanchus, Oswego, corn; Doct. M. Billington, Buffalo, corn; S. C. Campbell, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 70c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c. @30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, in 20c.@25c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Has been very moderate request, including American at $172 50@$189 for undressed, and $270 @$290 for dressed ⅌ ton; Jute at 6c.@6½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manilla, 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb. Stock, 458 bales American, with 89 tons and 28 578 bales foreign.

HIDES—The receipts of the week ending to-day have been 96,542; sales 34,566, the latter including, according to HULL & CO., 3,746 Buenos Ayres, 21@ 22 lbs., 21¼c.@22c. gold, selected; 194 Corrientes, 24 lbs., private terms; 8,000 Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., 21¼c.@21¾c. gold, selected; 1,409 Montevideo kips, 11 lbs., 23c. gold, selected: 4,547 Rio Grande, to arrive, 20 lbs., 22c. gold, selected; 488 Rio Grande, seconds, to arrive, 20 lbs., 20c. gold, selected; 2,500 California, part to arrive, 21 lbs., private terms; 3,100 Central American, to arrive, 20 lbs., 18¼c. gold, as they run; 955 Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., 18c. gold, as they run; 3,300 Mexican, 21@24 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Texas, 22@24 lbs., private terms; 300 New-Orleans, 16 lbs., private terms; 290 Southern, 18 lbs., private terms; 546 D. S. Maricaibo, at auction, 18¼c., currency as they run; 1,200 W. S. Para, 40 lbs., private terms; 1,500 City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 13c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 132,100 (same time last year, 113,900) and 125 bales, as follows: 83,000 Buenos Ayres, 24,500 Monvideo, 10,500 Orinoco, 3,350 African, 2,000 Central American, 3,000 Matamoras, 5,000 Texas, 750 West India, 125 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—Sole has been very firm, on a good demand, closing thus: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, light, 29c.@ 30c.; Hemlock, California, heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, middle, 28¼c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, light, 29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, good damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, poor, damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22¼c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, heavy, 42c. @44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, light, 41c. @44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@24c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—The Albany *Argus* of this morning says: "The trade during the week has been fair; not so active as it was earlier in the month. The receipts by canal, compared with those at the corresponding period last year, are largely on the increase, and for the last three or four weeks have been very steady, ranging from 21,000,000 to 22,000,000 feet weekly. The low rates of freight offered for the transportation of grain at Buffalo, has been one cause for the large receipts of Lumber, the boatmen preferring the lumber, at the current rate of freight, to grain. The increased receipts bring with them a large proportion of green lumber, and an accumulation of stock in some yards. The drain on old receipts has, however, been steady and merchantable lumber is growing scarce. The falling off in receipts by the Champlain Canal, it will be seen, is not as great as was expected. Prices of all kinds of Lumber are very steady; sales of clear continue to be made chiefly at $58@$60.

The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending June 29 and 22, were:

	June 29. Feet.	June 22. Feet.
Buffalo	9,671,600	8,565,900
Oswego	10,343,000	11,495,400
Total	20,014,600	20,061,300

The difference between the two weeks is very slight.

The Chicago receipts of Lumber for the week ending June 27, were 35,614,000 feet against 26,399,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would make the aggregate receipts for the year 324,439,000 feet against 249,915,000 in 1867—an increase, so far, this year of 74,524,000 feet. Quotations at Chicago, as published, show no change in prices.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Oswego Canals for the fourth week of June, were:

	Lumber, ft.	Shingles, M.	Staves, lbs.
1868	22,159,000	1,918	789,300
1867	5,172,100	135	361,200

Of the Boards and Scantling received 14,510,300 feet were by the Erie, and 7,648,700 feet were by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 1 were:

	Lumber, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1868	127,223,000	13,050	41,973	10,501,400
1867	63,169,200	3,465	....	9,372,100

Freights are unchanged, with a good supply of vessels.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive and heavy, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@70c.; Cuba at 33c.@ 55c.; English Islands at 55c.@56c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and weak in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 75@$4 75; Pitch at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and rather heavy, including Whale at 82c.@84c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 07@$1 10; Olive, $2 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather limited request at 16c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 20½c.@21½c. for do. in bbls.; 29½c.@33½c. for Refined, in bond, and 33c.@34c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $27 75@ $27 87, closing at $27 80, regular, for New Western Mess; $27 75@$28 for old Mess; $24@$24 25 for Prime Mess; $27@$27 25 for thin Mess, and $22 25@ $23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. 500 bbls. Prime Mess were taken by Government at $24 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at former rates. Sales equal to 240 pkgs. at 15¼c.@17c. for Hams, 19c. for extra do., and 12c.@13c. for Shoulders; also 19c. @20c. for bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard has been more sought after, partly by speculative buyers, and has advanced, closing very firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 775 tcs. and bbls. at 15¼c.@17½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 16¼c.@16½c. for good to prime steam, ⅌ lb.; also, 750 tcs. prime steam, August delivery, buyers' option, at 16¾c.@17c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in request at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 160 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@ $33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are in limited demand at $25@$35 for State and Western, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. Butter continues quiet at about former rates. Cheese is in request at previous prices. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ⅌ lb.	30 @35
Pennsylvania, ⅌ lb., fresh pails	30 @35
State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	34 @36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ⅌ lb.	30 @35
Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	30 @33
Western Reserve, tubs, ⅌ lb.	29 @31
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ⅌ lb.	25 @30
Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb.	29 @31
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ⅌ lb.	24 @30

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Factory and Farm, first quality, ⅌ lb.	15 @16
Factory and Farm, second quality, ⅌ lb.	10 @14
Pineapple, ⅌ lb.	12 @15

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	14¾@15¼
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	11 @13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	14 @14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	9 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6 @ 9

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Old.	New.	July 1, 1868.	June 1, 1868.	July 1, 1867.
Clear	...	304	304	445	162
Mess	3,968	53,101	57,069	59,419	80,265
Thin Mess	9	648	657	1,269	789
Prime Mess	...	8,516	8,516	10,601	5,466
Flank	...	...	...	...	1
Prime	60	6,898	6,958	8,290	7,330
Rumps	268	668	936	1,501	2,028
Refuse Mess	41	63	104	166	431
Do. Prime M's	...	25	25	96	78
Refuse Prime	13	28	41	205	208
Other Refuse	45	131	176	217	234
Uninspected	60	623	683	1,161	883
G'd total, bbls	4,464	71,005	75,469	83,370	97,923

BEEF.

	Old.	New.	July 1, 1868.	June 1, 1868.	July 1, 1867.
Rep. Mess	...	4,414	4,414	7,413	160
Rep. Chic. do	...	13,593	13,593	13,083	1,894
Railroad Beef	...	1	1	1	...
Refuse Mess	...	2,082	2,082	1,921	385
Refuse Prime	...	...	...	48	...
Other Refuse	...	379	379	456	103
Tcs. Prime M	...	889	889	1,578	...
Country Mess	...	1,029	1,029	1,497	195
Country Prime	...	84	84	...	...
Uninspec. tcs	...	46	46	368	...
Uninspec. bbls	...	1,961	1,961	2,038	385
Grand total, tcs. and bbls	...	24,478	24,478	28,483	3,122

RICE—Has been in moderate request, including Carolina at $10 50@$11 25 and Rangoon at $9 37@ $9 87 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,760 tcs. Carolina and 15,596 bags Cleaned East India, against 142 tcs. Carolina and 12,304 Cleaned East India same time in 1867.

SUGARS—Have been in demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,210 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@14c., and 230 boxes Havana at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at from 14c.@16¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 120,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@ 12¼c., chiefly 11¾c.@12c.; 44,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17½c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been inactive since our last; 161 hhds. Kentucky changed hands at 8¼c.@15¼c. ⅌ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in June.

	Kentucky. Hhds.	Va. & N. C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Maryland. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock, June 1, 1868	20,114	1,014	19	61	21,208
Received since	6,727	374	...	...	7,101
Total	26,841	1,388	19	61	28,309
Delivered since	3,239	290	..	..	3,529
Stock, July 1, 1868	23,602	1,098	19	61	24,780

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock, June 1, 1868, hhds.	5,941
Received since	2,478
Total	8,419
Delivered since	1,344
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, July 1, 1868, hhds.	7,075
Total stock, hhds.	31,855
Same time, 1867	26,815
Same time, 1866	26,892

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in June.

	Havana.	Yara.
Stock June 1, 1868, bales	7,715	734
Received since	3,532	60
Total	11,247	794
Sales and reshipments to June 30	4,700	300
Stock on hand July 1, 1868	6,547	494
Stock on hand July 1, 1867	7,138	....

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of June, Messrs. TELLKAMP & KITCHING BROTHERS notice thus: "The demand continues for wools of the low and medium qualities, while fine wools, both fleece and pulled, are neglected. Of the finer descriptions, there is considerable old stock left. The new wools have begun to arrive quite freely from the West, California, and also Texas, and the low and medium grades have thus far met with quick sale. Fine foreign wools remain neglected, especially Mestiza. Capes have been more inquired after; transactions to some extent have been effected, and the stock is light. Foreign Medium Wools—The market is bare of stock. Foreign Low Wools have been in moderate demand. A few sales of the worsted kind, such as Donskoi, Cordova, &c., have been closed at a decline of 3 to 5 ⅌ cent. The filling descriptions remain unchanged, and stocks of the latter are very limited. The reports from the London Colonial Wool Sales, show a falling off in price from the opening rates on some grades, and likewise a want of animation. Fine wools are easier in all the European markets. At the Wool Fair, at Breslau, the prices were 10 to 15 ⅌ cent, below last last year's rates, although the manufacturers were doing well. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1867, were 38,817 bales, 18,893,567 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to May 30, 1868, were 13,882 bales, 6,264,400 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York for mon.h up to June 27, 1,024 bales, 501,547 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, July 1, 1868.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	46@50
¾ and ⅞ blood do	45@48
Common and ¼ do	42@44
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do	49@55
¾ and ⅞ blood do	47@50
Common and ¼	43@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	44@47
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	40@44
Common and ¼ fleece	39@42
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	25@33
Common fleece	20@23
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@35
Spring Clip, A 1	29@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	18@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 2c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	32@38
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	35@43
Western limed, pulled	35@40
Southern limed, pulled	30@35
Tub washed	45@54
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	35@43
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	30@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	26@35
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	18@29
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@48
Buenos Ayres Washed common	25@30
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@23
Corrientes, Creola, unwashed	18@20
Entre Rios, washed	32@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	18@40
Cordova, unwashed	28@33
San Jago, washed	28@33
St. Luis	28@33
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	33@35
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	28@30
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@22
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@20
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian, washed	—@—
Peruvian, unwashed	28@30
Peruvian, limed, pulled	18@24
Chilian, unwashed fine fleece	22@28
Chilian, unwashed medium fleece	20@23
Chilian, unwashed common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed fine	22@28
Valparaiso, unwashed coarse	21@23
Mexican, washed fine	24@27
Mexican, washed medium	20@26
Mexican, unwashed fine	20@25
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	16@22
And the following for Russian Wool.	
Donskoi, washed long white, superior	40@43
Donskoi, washed long white	37@39
Donskoi, washed long black	21@25
Donskoi, unwashed long white	19@20
Donskoi, unwashed long black and gray	15@16
Donskoi, Autumn white washed	22@26
Donskoi, Autumn black and gray, washed	19@20
Crimea, white, washed	27@30
Crimea, black and gray, washed	17@20
Crimea, white, unwashed	17@18
Crimea, black and gray, unwashed	15@16
Odessa merino, unwashed	28@30
Odessa merino, unwashed burry	20@42

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 210 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5½d. ⅌ bushel. Market generally dull, but steady, with 504 vessels of all classes in port.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth District New-York, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 338 Broome-st., corner of the Bowery, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, business and professions for the year ending 30th April, 1869; taxes on articles in schedule A, billiard tables, watches, &c., and the taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867. All persons who shall neglect or refuse to pay the assessments returned against them, within the time specified by this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.—New-York, 19th June, 1868.

LEWIS J. KIRK,
Collector Fifth District, New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Seventh District, State of New-York, (comprising the 11th and 17th Wards of the City of New-York.)—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law that I have received the annual list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from this date until and including the 15th day of July, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The said list contains the taxes upon incomes of the year 1867; the taxes upon carriages, billiard tables, plate and gold watches for the year ending March 1, 1869, and the special taxes upon business, trades and professions for the year ending April 30, 1869.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Eighth District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of the valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved 3d March, 1865, 13th July, 1866, and 2d March, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 237 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 15th June until the 11th July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, professions, &c., and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending 1st May, 1868, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867.

A. SPAULDING, Collector.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868.

AUGUSTA P. WHITNEY, Administratrix.
Th19-law6mTh*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—THE LAWful creditors of M. J. N. HASKIN, deceased, late of the City of New-York, will please take notice that provision was made in the last will and testament of his wife for the partial liquidation of said indebtedness. Information can be had by addressing the subscribers at Spring Mills, N. Y.—May 25, 1868.

J. B. ROBBINS, } Administrators.
G. G. COLVIN, }
je11-law6wTh*

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS.—IN GREAT VARIEties, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av. bet. 25th and 26th st

MACHINERY.

NEW STEAM PUMP.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Address WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,
Newburg, N. Y.
Samples at New-York Salesroom,
No. 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A STEAM HOISTING engine; has been used on Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRYAN'S
LIFE INVIGORATOR,
OR, REJUVENATING ELIXIR.
For all Derangements of the Urinary Organs.
It strengthens the system and gives
LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH

to all who use it and follow my directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or Want of Power, and all weakness arising from excesses or youthful indiscretion, resulting in loss of memory, unpleasant dreams, weak nerves, headache, nervous trembling, general lassitude, dimness of vision, flushing of the skin, which, if neglected, will surely lead on to Insanity or Consumption. When the system is once affected it will not recover without help. It must be invigorated and strengthened to enable the sufferer to fulfill the duties of life.

DEPOT, NO. 96 EAST 12TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Sold by all druggists. Price $1.

HASSEL'S DOUBLE-ACTION BURGLAR-proof Window-lock and Sash-holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling, and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price, per dozen, $4 80. A liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade. State and county rights for sale. J. T. & J. S. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, 302 Broadway, Room 6, cor. Duane. —Advice and correspondence in the English, German, French, Italian, Bohemian or Hungarian languages.

AGENTS.—DO NOT SPEND YOUR MONEY, TO be defrauded by swindlers, without seeing me. A Sufferer. Address P. D., Box No. 108 Times Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. O. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. O. Williamson, G. F. Browne, B. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, and IRELAND AS IT WAS.

NEW STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THE BOATMAN OF MILAN, STAGE STRUCK, TURN HIM OUT, &c. Leading characters by Mr. E. Eddy.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
BLIND TOM, THE NEGRO PIANIST.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
HUMOROUS AND POETICAL ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Alfred Burnett, Miss Helen Nash, and Mrs. Hattie Green.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF "THE NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The suit of the United States against the **Arman Brothers**, the builders of the Confederate iron-clads, was commenced in Paris yesterday. M. **Berryer** opened the case for the United States.

A grand banquet was given at Willis' Rooms, London, last evening, to **Cyrus W. Field**. Over three hundred gentlemen were present. A full account of the proceedings is printed elsewhere.

M. **Thiers**, yesterday, spoke in the Corps Legislatif during the progress of the debate on the budget.

Major-Gen. **Napier** has arrived in Paris.

Some Americans in Wurzburg, Bavaria, have protested against the fourth article of the Naturalization Treaty just ratified by Bavaria and the United States.

The North German Lloyd are making preparations to have fortnightly trips between Bremen and Baltimore.

CONGRESS.

Several protests and remonstrances against proposed Congressional action were presented in the Senate yesterday and referred to committees. Among these were protests from citizens of Kansas and several Osage chiefs, against the ratification of the recent Osage Indian treaty. Mr. **Edwards** called up the joint resolution to exclude certain Southern States from the Electoral College. It provides that none of the States lately in rebellion shall be entitled to seats in the Electoral College until they shall have organized State governments under constitutions approved by Congress, and become entitled to representation in Congress. Mr. **Trumbull** spoke for some time in opposition to the resolution, after which it was laid aside for future consideration. The Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the discussion thereon occupied the remainder of the day session. At the evening session a few private relief bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. **Blaine** offered in the House a bill proposing to consolidate the bonded indebtedness of the United States and fixing the interest thereon, but objection being made, it was not received. The Committee on Elections reported that **Charles M. Hamilton** was entitled to a seat as Representative from Florida, and the oath of office was accordingly administered to that gentleman. A number of unimportant reports of committees were disposed of, and on motion it was agreed that the vote on the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska should be taken next Thursday. The consideration of the bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. **Washburn**, of Wisconsin, speaking in opposition to the appropriation. The debate became general, Mr. **Stevens** advocating the bill, after which a recess until evening was taken. The debate was resumed at the evening session, but not concluded at the adjournment.

GENERAL.

The building in which the Louisiana Legislature assembled was yesterday surrounded by detachments of infantry, cavalry and artillery, trouble having been anticipated in consequence of the presiding officers insisting upon the members taking the test oath. The few members who had taken that oath were the only ones allowed to take part in the previous day's proceedings. Yesterday, the Committee to whom the matter was referred reported that while they believed the action of the presiding officers should be sustained, a proper respect for the General commanding the armies induced them to recommend that the test oath be dispensed with. This was agreed to and the other members sworn in.

An informal meeting of delegates to the National Democratic Convention of Soldiers and Sailors was held last evening, and it was almost unanimously determined to urge the nomination of Gen. **Hancock** for President.

Gen. **Canby** has published an order covering the act of Congress to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, commonly called the "Omnibus bill," to representation in Congress. The order says that under its provisions the oath of office of July 2, 1862, (iron-clad) will not be required of the newly-elected officers, or of the members elect to the Legislature who are not disqualified by the constitutional amendment.

Last Wednesday afternoon a number of raftsmen stopped at Alma, Iowa, a small town on the Mississippi River, and having drank much whisky, demanded more. Fearing the consequences the saloon keepers refused to give them any, and in their rage the raftsmen proceeded to the task of demolishing every drinking establishment in the place. This was soon accomplished, when they attacked the stores and private residences, and robbed, beat and maltreated the inmates. The County Sheriff and his deputy attempted to restore order, but some of the raftsmen drew their revolvers and shot him and his companion dead, and then fired promiscuously into the crowd, dangerously wounding a number of others. The German citizens at last constituted themselves into a vigilance committee, and proceeded to clean out the invaders. A number of shots were fired on both sides, but at last the Germans effectually dispersed their assailants.

The "Pendleton Escort," consisting of three hundred persons, arrived at Pittsburg yesterday on their way to New-York. They marched through the principal streets, partook of lunch provided by resident **Pendleton** admirers, and then left for Harrisburg. They are expected here to-morrow.

A little girl was burned so badly in Buffalo, a day or two ago, by reason of her clothes taking fire from fire-crackers thrown upon her by boys, that she died in a few hours.

A. A. **Kelley** was fined $500 in the Superior Court of Buffalo, on Monday, on pleading guilty to an indictment for promoting a lottery.

Mrs. **Eliza Ingraham**, an elderly lady, residing in Rockland, Me., was suffocated yesterday morning by the burning of her house, of which she was the only occupant.

Mr. **Harwood**, President of the Boston Hide and Leather National Bank, has published a letter in which he says the loss to the bank by the recent defalcation of the cashier amounts to $575,000. Acting under the advice of counsel, he declines to give details of the transactions pending the suits which have been instituted.

The Adjutant-General of Wisconsin is correcting the list of deserters from Wisconsin regiments, as published by the Secretary of War. He receives and files evidence showing that the charge of desertion is unfounded, and forwards the evidence to the Secretary of War, and requests that the records be so corrected as to remove the charge. He has succeeded in having the rolls corrected in numerous instances.

Judge **Ould** addressed the literary societies of Richmond College, on Monday evening, upon forms of government. He advanced three general propositions, and inforced them by argument and numerous historical illustrations. First, that government, under all forms, must keep pace with the progress of society. Secondly, that in republics power can only safely be lodged in those classes which cannot act unjustly without injuring themselves, and, thirdly, that the power of the State must be visited in swift punishment upon all offenders against its majesty.

Gen. **Stoneman** says that measures have been taken to pay the interest on the debt of the State of Virginia without resorting to a loan.

The Catholic Archbishops of Baltimore, Cincinnati, New-York, and St. Louis, have protested against the Pope's American brigade or battalion, which has been so much talked about. They say they did not originate such an idea; also, that the gentleman to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the force is one who does not enjoy their confidence; and as for the editors of the Catholic journals who have endorsed his claims, they have not the archiepiscopal confidence either. So the regiment "will never march," as Corporal Trim would say. But if those who love the Pope, and desire to help him, will give money, that will be welcome. Dollars are the true sinews of war; and it is not quite a matter of certainty that a crowd of American volunteers would be as amenable in Italy as the Dutch Generalissimo of the Roman army would consider orderly and fitting.

Sixteen failures are reported to have occurred within a week at Omaha, and double the number in addition likely to take place before the end of Summer. A few weeks ago there were no stores to rent in the place, and now there are over fifty. The "great metropolis of the West" was overdone by speculators.

Hole-in-the-Day, the Chippewa Chief who was murdered at Crow Wing, Minn., on Saturday last, was shot by three Beech Lake Indians, while riding in his buggy near his residence. They went to his house, got some guns from his wife by false pretences, and waylaying him, shot him dead, afterward stabbing his body in numerous places. The cause was probably an old grudge. He leaves six Indian wives, and one who is white.

Hon. H. J. **Jarett**, of Ohio, has been appointed President of the Little Miami Railroad Company, *vice* E. **Woodward**, resigned.

Mrs. **Mary Merrick Brooks**, of Concord, Mass., whose death is announced, at the age of 67, was one of the most ardent and devoted of the anti-slavery women of New-England; a friend for many years of **Garrison**, **Phillips**, **Douglass** and all the anti-slavery leaders, to whom her house was always open. She was equally the friend of all poor and oppressed persons, and has aided with all her energies in every good work.

It is reported on Democratic authority that the President is about to create a new military department in the South, to which Gen. **Rousseau** is to be assigned, with headquarters at New-Orleans. This district will embrace Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and will be styled the Department of the Gulf.

The provisions of the Peabody Educational Fund do not extend to Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas. Attention has thus far been given only to the largest towns and cities. In these it was found that only about one-third of the white children, generally from the wealthier families, were attending schools; about two-thirds of the colored children were in some way provided with means of education and were actually at schools. In seven of the States free schools have thus been established in the principal cities, the authorities aiding in supplying funds, and the plan has met with the earnest cooperation and sympathy of the intelligent portion of the people.

Mrs. **Myra Clark Gaines** has issued a notice to the occupants and possessors of her property in New Orleans, that no one is now or ever has been authorized to settle or compromise any claim or debt due her, or any suit in Court.

It is proposed to form an association of the Alumni of the Harvard Law School, and a circular letter has been forwarded to the graduates, inviting them to attend a meeting in Cambridge on the 9th inst., to organize such an association, if deemed advisable. The letter is signed by **George S. Hillard**, **Emory Washburn**, **Benj. R. Curtis**, **Chas. Theodore Russell**, **Thos. Russell**, **E. P. Brown**, **J. Q. A. Brackett**, and **Wm. H. Winters**, of the Alumni, and by four present members of the school.

The artesian well at St. Louis, which is being bored by the county, has reached a depth of 3,147 feet, and is the deepest in the world. There is no water yet. The work has been going on for twenty-six months.

Jones' Wood was thronged with people again yesterday. The shooting commenced early, but was suspended for several hours during the middle of the day when it was stated that an infant had been injured by a stray bullet, and that the wall in rear of the targets needed repairing. At 3:25 P. M. the shooting was resumed, and continued till 7 o'clock. In the afternoon there were performances by **Harry Leslie** on the tight-rope, and by the Turners, and in the evening a concert by the Colonia Society was largely attended.

A large mass meeting was held in Cooper Institute, last evening, under the auspices of the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club. Speeches were made by Senator **Wilson**, of Massachusetts, Gen. **Van Wyck**, **Chas. S. Spencer**, and great enthusiasm prevailed. It was announced that the next meeting of the Club would be addressed by Gen. **Benj. F. Butler**, and the one following by Hon. **Edwin M. Stanton**.

At a meeting of master masons, held yesterday, reports were received that the bricklayers evinced a disposition to return to work on the ten-hour system.

The remains of Rear Admiral **Bell**, and Lieut.-Commanders **Mackenzie** and **Reed** passed through this City yesterday, where they arrived in the morning from Boston. The body of Admiral **Bell** was taken up to Newburgh, that of Lieut.-Commander **Reed** was conveyed by the Erie Railroad to Chicago, that of Lieut. **Mackenzie** was taken to St. Mark's Church, where it rests for the present.

Coroner **Flynn** yesterday held an inquest over the body of **Peter Tracy**, who was shot by **Emil Zinzmann**, in Rivington-street, Tuesday evening. The jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide. The prisoner was then committed to answer a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

The trial of the action entitled **Moser** *vs.* **Eugene J. Jackson**, **James A. Polhamus** and Sheriff **O'Brien**, was continued yesterday before Judge **Cardozo**, in the Supreme Court. The case, in some of its aspects, is one of the most remarkable which has come before our Courts for years. There are charges and counter charges of perjury and subornation of perjury involved in it, which the Court and the eminent counsel engaged upon either side, are determined to sift to the bottom, and to ascertain, if possible, whether our Courts of Justice are to be imposed upon by crimes so stupendous.

Cotton advanced a fraction yesterday, on sales of 2,400 bales. Flour, Wheat and Pork were quiet and depressed. Corn, Oats and Lard were firmer in price, and fairly active. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries at about former rates. Freights were inactive, with 504 vessels of all classes in port.

A Glance at the State of Trade—Favorable Signs for the Fall.

The commencement of a new half year is always a period when men of business make a careful reckoning of the past, and take a new observation. It is the end of one season and the commencement of another. The large commercial houses are now taking stock, a duty which they repeat in December.

When the South was in active communication with the North, as before the war, the Fall trade commenced in July quite actively. On a more moderate scale it will soon commence with that region, and on the usual scale with California and Oregon, which need to be early in market on account of the distance of transportation. Those nearer come in later.

The power of the country to purchase depends upon its crop of grain and cotton mainly, as to which it may be said that the amount stored is not equal to the average of former years. The necessities of the South have compelled shipments of cotton nearer to the entire production than usual, and particularly as the banking establishments of New-Orleans and Charleston—which had great strength before the war—are incapable now to afford the aid which they then gave to persons disposed to hold. The grain crop of last year, though actually large, did not furnish the usual proportion for exportation, inasmuch as the previous crop had been reduced much below what was usual. Instead of carrying over fifty millions' worth in value, we actually carried over not more than a fifth of this amount. It is difficult always to estimate what is stored of any crop in the corncribs and granaries of the United States, but as there was almost a famine in the South in 1866-7, and high prices ruled as a consequence of it, our granaries were emptied nearly, to supply the demand from that quarter, and the effect was to strip the North and West so effectually that grain for seed had to be purchased by our farmers at more exorbitant prices. The consumption of the crop of grain of last year was commenced in the South, and, as the harvest proceeded, in higher parallels, as soon as gathered, with the disadvantage that results from its use when not sufficiently dried and hard. The benefit of its consumption economically can be enjoyed only when the excess of a previous crop may be called upon during the hardening process.

The universal disappointment among our merchants as to the expected good results of trade up to a very recent period, is due in great part to the fact that the crop of grain of 1867 was estimated as *large*, because the circumstances we have mentioned were not sufficiently considered. The drouth which ensued after the crop had ripened—which extended over some of the Middle and some of the Eastern States—dried up pastures earlier than usual, and compelled farmers for this reason also to call upon their newly gathered grain to supply the want. The unusual circumstance of sending butter westward to St. Louis and its exorbitant price was the result.

Although the unsatisfactory state of trade has been attributed to various other causes more, perhaps, than to this, the state of the crop, which weakened farmers generally and added to the expenses of all consumers, contributed the largest influence.

The fall of prices in merchandise, generally in the latter part of 1867, was attributed widely to the expectation that Congress would improve the currency, although in truth this was far from probable. Many supposed that the policy of contraction pursued by Mr. **McCulloch** had produced their misfortunes. It doubtless aided in the fall of prices of all commodities of which there was a full supply. Some supposed that the financial disasters in England were reflected upon us. The fact that the labor question in the South was less stable than in *ante bellum* years, and the consequent disarrangement in the industrial affairs of that quarter were mentioned as having a very injurious influence. The planters of cotton were obliged to hurry their crop to market, and generally sold it at less than the cost of production, in advance of the rise which took place, which latter was enjoyed generally by speculators. The existence of the Bankrupt act, and the supposed fact that many were disposed to avail themselves of it who otherwise might have dragged on for years, and the opportunity to commit frauds which its operation furnished, had some and no inconsiderable effect in producing losses. The absence of the large incomes from the published reports of the Internal Revenue Department, which hitherto have been referred to as the proofs of our great prosperity as a people, announces emphatically that the trade of the country has not been prosperous.

The circumstances under which we enter upon the Fall trade are more propitious, although there is cause always for some apprehension owing to the large amount of bonds held abroad, which amount was increased by our inability to export more than we did of our last year's productions, and may in part be inconveniently returned, and owing also to the condition of our national currency. We shall never be able to conduct trade with reasonable safety and advantage until after a return takes place to specie payments; but we enter upon the Fall trade with the certainty that during the remainder of this year, there can be no diminution in the quantity of paper money in circulation, and no disaster to the system on which it is based.

The Presidential campaign which is impending will produce some disturbance; but as the opposition lack the compactness which is shown by the Republican Party, and constitute a conglomerate mass not likely to be pressed into harmony by the result of the Convention, the canvass, though it may not want the exciting interest and the imposing features which produce uneasiness, will be conducted without uncertainty as to the result. The election of Gen. **Grant** will unquestionably be highly favorable for business, and we suppose that his success will be generally assumed by business men.

The Bankrupt act has weeded out a large share of weak and dishonest merchants, and has given relief to others justly entitled to its benefits, and has thus removed from the field many who would have soon fallen, and upon the whole will be regarded favorably in its influence upon trade hereafter to be conducted, and particularly if its present features are retained, which prevent a discharge unless fifty cents on the dollar are paid, and expose debtors to its *involuntary* provisions.

The large stocks of goods held last year have been to a great extent distributed and consumed, and business will be resumed after the taking of stock now going on, without the embarrassment of overloaded stocks, and with the prospect of increased activity and perhaps of improved prices, if the present promise of a large crop of hay and grain, and a fair crop of cotton, are not disappointed.

End of the Louisiana Imbroglio—Discontinuance of the Test Oath.

The opening incidents in the Louisiana Legislature revealed an unexpected embarrassment. The new Lieutenant-Governor, installed provisionally by military order, insisted on administering the test oath to the newly-elected Senators; and the same course was pursued in the House by a negro, acting as temporary Speaker. This was done in defiance of Gen. **Grant's** suggestion, that only the oath prescribed by the new Constitution be required of the members and officers; and it was adhered to by the presiding officers of both Senate and House, in spite of a second dispatch from Gen. **Grant**, stating "that the members of the Louisiana Legislature are only required to take the oath prescribed by their Constitution, and are not required to take the test oath prescribed in the Reconstruction acts." Both Lieutenant-Governor and acting Speaker, in fact, proclaimed their resolve to disregard military authority and to resent further military interference. They claimed the right to impose any oath which the respective majorities might require, and the enforcement of this claim excluded the whole body of Democratic Senators and Representatives.

The pretension was monstrous. The Constitution prepared by the Convention, ratified by the State and approved by Congress prescribes the form of oath which shall be administered. In Virginia, the test oath is by the Constitution superadded; in Louisiana, as in the other eight States, it is not. The Legislature, then, could not exceed the Constitution in its requirements. It could not by act or resolution impose a condition having the effect of disfranchising constituencies against which no violation of law is alleged. To concede this power, were to enable a majority to rid itself of opposition by the invention of tests adapted to the occasion. But in the present case there was not even the poor plea of legislative action. The Lieutenant-Governor and the acting Speaker proceeded on their own mere motion. They decided the question, each for his Chamber. They decreed the exaction of the oath, refusing to hear or admit those who declined to submit to it, and so organizing bodies favorable to their view. Of course, the ruling of the presiding officers would have been ineffectual without the support of a majority of Senators and Representatives. But the fact remains that, in the first instance, the test oath was imposed by the presiding officers of the Legislature, of their own will, and in direct contravention of the Constitution and the order of the Commanding-General.

Had the Legislature been permitted to go on in this reckless manner, the complication might have become very serious; but, as appears by our dispatches this morning, sober second thought, aided, perhaps, by a gentle hint from the District Commander, came to the rescue of these headstrong men, and induced them to back completely down from their arrogant position. The Senate Committee to which Gen. **Grant's** dispatch to Gen. **Buchanan** had been referred, reported yesterday that in their opinion the action of the President of the Senate, in excluding members who would not take the test oath, was correct; but in deference to the opinions of Gen. **Grant**, they recommended that the oath be discontinued, and that members be allowed to qualify in accordance with the requirements of the State Constitution. An attempt was made to amend the report by striking out the first part; but it was finally adopted as it came from the Committee. The same action was taken by the House. Most of the excluded members were then sworn in, in both Houses; and thus the high-handed attempt to impose a test not required by the Constitution came to an end. By this sensible action the Legislature has saved itself and the country from a great deal of embarrassment.

The House of Peers and the Irish Church.

The Irish Church Appointments Suspensory bill has been defeated in the House of Lords by a majority of two to one, nearly two-thirds of their Lordships voting. Voting by proxy having been abolished, and personal attendance necessitated, the unusual magnitude of the vote shows the keen interest taken in the matter by the mass of the peers, and the extent of the majority proves that the Tory leaders exercised a most vigorous "whip" in order to make the rejection of the measure as decisive as possible.

It is many years since so decisive a vote on so important a subject has been taken in the Upper House. And had it occurred in any other than the present peculiar state of things, it would have unquestionably have been the beginning of a very serious conflict between the two chambers. For the Upper House to throw out, by a majority of 95, a bill that had passed the House of Commons by 60, is a strong step to take in any case. But on the present occasion the result had long been foreseen, and had been tacitly accepted by the Liberals as inevitable from the moment that their leaders refused to accept the "confidence" challenge. The right to a certain kind of suspensive veto, so to speak, of the House of Lords is generally conceded, even in quarters where a persistent opposition to the popular voice would be regarded as good ground for a large and compulsory abatement of hereditary privileges. And at present Lord **Derby**—still the real autocrat of the House of Lords—has only deferred legislation for one year on a subject which his opponents have neglected, when in office for twenty. And the Tories were fully bound, in honor, as it were, to make use of the suspensive veto placed in their hands. The bill in question committed the Crown to measures with regard to the Irish Church that it would unquestionably be impossible for a party that has undertaken the defence of that Church, in accordance with its traditions, to accept. Its provisions, too, for immediate action, are such that they cannot be brought into future harmony with any measures of compromise that the Church Party could—at present, at least—be induced to accept. Nobody now can complain that Mr. **Disraeli** is not pressing forward to an immediate dissolution with the greatest practicable speed, and the House only has to work with him to secure the passage of his very stringent measure for the prevention of electoral bribery. Under these circumstances there does not seem any probability of anything like a dangerous collision between the two branches of the Legislature at present. The Lords have exercised an undoubted constitutional right, and the majority who have exercised it, not only plead that right, but deny that the measure expresses the will of the people. In a few months, should the bill again be presented to the Lords, that denial cannot be repeated as a plea, and it is doubtful whether it would be safe for them to again make use of their power of rejection, unless prepared with some compromise. It is clear that the feeling in the approaching contest will be very bitter on both sides, and in that case a collision between the popular and hereditary chambers would be a dangerous matter. But the present disagreement can scarcely be regarded in so serious a light.

Foreign Treaties Stipulating Money Payments.

Mr. **Delano's** resolutions regarding those treaties which require legislation to execute them, are mainly so sound and just in theory, and, it may be added, so universal in expression, although directly connected with the mooted question of the treaty with Russia, that they may possibly be adopted by the House without protracted controversy. They take substantially the same view as that which we have already suggested, and which conveys a general principle, not depending for its justification on the particular purchase now under consideration.

That such treaties are "inchoate and incomplete" without the appropriation of money by the House to meet them, and that Congress in deliberating upon such an appropriation "acts upon its own judgment, and not on the judgment and responsibility of the President and Senate," as the first two resolutions assert, are propositions which, though very strong and pointed, are founded in a just view of Congressional prerogatives. The third, asserting that foreign nations "are presumed to know" these facts, might properly elicit more controversy—and it not on the principle involved, at least on the apparent intent to govern this special treaty by the presumption so announced. The same comment may be made regarding the fourth resolution, denying that the treaty-making power has authority to acquire territory without the express or implied consent of the nation.

Nevertheless, the manifest impropriety of using any healthful declaration of general principles to defeat the treaty made with Russia, is too striking, we hope, to give it a chance of success. If a mistake was made regarding the purchase of Alaska, it was on our part, not on Russia's. She did not hasten to evacuate Russian America, but it was our Government that sent up its troops to take possession, and to request Russia to haul down her flag. At great expense and trouble the Russian population and soldiery were removed, and our own have flocked thither. To undo this act would be as ungracious as it would be ridiculous for both countries; and if economy is the point at issue, it is questionable how much we should gain by incurring a new expense of putting everything as before—an expense which the official records would probably show to devolve in justice upon us. And all this is apart from the intrinsic expediency of purchasing Alaska, which we believe commends itself to the majority of the people, as it did to a very great majority of the Senate. We shall therefore hope that the enunciation of the general doctrine of treaty-payments will not be made the excuse for an act as unwise as it would be discourteous.

Mr. **Banks** succeeded in importing into the debate some arguments, which were, at least, anything but convincing. That Russia is, and always has been, friendly to America, is a proposition too plain to be denied, and too axiomatic to require much elaboration. But we are not supposed to purchase Alaska because Russia is our friend. Such a principle would make calls upon the public purse rather more serious than it can stand. In attaching to the appearance of the Russian fleet in our waters in 1863 a military importance of the sort he indicates, seems to us to go beyond the historic fact.

> "And from that hour France on the one hand and England on the other, receded, and the cause of the American Government and the independence of the American people regained their position and their power."

There was an astronomical phenomenon noted in the papers just about the same time, if we remember aright, namely, when France and England "receded" from their alleged "concocting of a recognition of the rebel Confederacy." The Celestial phenomenon had about as much to do with our triumph as the Russian naval apparition. Russia's moral support we must gladly recognize, but the battle was our own.

MINOR TOPICS.

Military rule has ceased in Florida. Yesterday in compliance with orders from Gen. **Meade**, the State Government was surrendered into the hands of the newly-elected Governor, and the commanders of sub-districts received orders to abstain from interference with the civil law upon any pretext whatever. The rehabilitation of the Southern States progresses rapidly.

A Southern delegate to the Fourth of July Convention has written a letter, which is published in the Louisville *Courier*—an ultra-Democratic paper—showing that, in his judgment, there is an excellent opportunity for bribery among his fellow-delegates. He says: "If money is to be used in obtaining the nomination (I mean freely to secure votes,) because it is always used more or less to promote individual interests, I have great fears that in our extreme poverty some of our people might not resist temptation as they did in the olden time."

The explosion of the fire-engine boiler in the Bowery was yesterday reported upon by the Board of Fire Commissioners. It puts the blame of the disaster entirely on the engineer, and directs that he be dropped from the roll of engineers of the department. We should think there ought to be some other punishment than this for such culpability as that with which **Patrick W. Hand** is charged. The Commissioners' report is not by any means satisfactory.

The House has agreed to vote upon the Alaska appropriation on Thursday next, and in the meantime the matter will be debated at convenience. The fewer of Gen. **Grant's** friends that vote for hauling down our flag, the better it will be for the party.

The joint resolution for excluding the Southern States from representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President or Vice-President of the United States, was opposed in the Senate yesterday by Mr. **Trumbull** as being a measure that might result in another rebellion. In the fact that the Senate have taken more time for the consideration of the measure, we have hope for the just treatment of these States which have fulfilled all the required conditions of reconstruction.

It is the demagogues' plea that a forcible reduction of the interest on the debt by its taxation, will be a saving to the country. But the country loses incomputably more by the fall in the value of its securities than it gains by the subtraction of a tenth of the interest. Our bonds, on a whole, have declined, we may say, one per cent. since the introduction into the House the other day, of the scheme of semi-repudiation, and this represents a decline in the value of our interest-bearing securities of over twenty millions of dollars, or twice as much as the entire amount which the scheme proposes to save. If the measure should pass, we have no doubt our securities would decline four or five per cent. more, or what would represent a loss of over a hundred millions in the value of the national promises to pay. Then, if, under the menaces of this breach of contract, our bonds in Europe should begin to come back—as they are almost certain to do—we would be still worse off. The fact is that, in this matter, the part of justice and honor is the part of economy and thrift.

We learn by special dispatch from Richmond that Gen. **Stoneman**, Military Commander of Virginia, will attempt to find means to pay the July interest on the State debt, which has been in danger of indefinite postponement because of the want of money in the State Treasury. He is confident of his ability to borrow what money the State Railroads are unable to furnish. It is a remarkable step; but there is no doubt his action will be sustained and indorsed by the Legislature of the State; for no greater damage could be done to the credit of Virginia than by the State being a defaulter in the payment of its interest.

In a speech in the House of Lords, a few days ago, the Marquis of Salisbury uttered an earnest appeal for the independence of that branch of Parliament. "If the Lords," said he, "become an echo of the Commons, they had better not be Lords at all." Since then, the Lords have shown their independence by voting against the Commons on the question of the Irish Church. The House of Lords has recently been exhibiting new vigor, spirit and freedom. The fancy which has been growing of late years—and which has had good grounds on which to grow—that they would assent to everything done by the Commons, has been disturbed. We think this is well in itself, and a good thing for English legislation. There ought to be two legislative chambers, and the Lords possess excellent material for a Senate.

The army of employes in the Government printing office in Washington are now working on the eight hour system, in accordance with the bill which has recently passed Congress and become law by the President's signature. It is to be hoped that Congress will now diminish the amount of foolish printing as much as possible, in the interest of hard-working tax-payers who can ill afford the additional burden.

High honors were paid yesterday to the remains of Admiral **Bell**, Lieut.-Commander **Reed** and Lieut.-Commander **Mackenzie**, on the occasion of their arrival in this City. The two former officers were drowned while on service in Japanese waters, and the last-named was shot in a skirmish with the pirates of Formosa. A large number of distinguished officers of the navy acted as pall-bearers, and a battalion of marines, with a body of sailors, acted as escort. It is gratifying to see that American officers who fall in distant, foreign countries, are thus remembered, respected and honored in their native land.

Some members of Congress have been in the habit of arguing against the admission of the Southern States to representation, because of the danger that they would favor something like repudiation of the national debt, and thereby ruin the national credit. A large number of these members have themselves just voted for a measure—the taxation of the interest, or rather its forcible reduction—which is as damaging as anything well could be to the national credit and honor. They know it is a violation of the law and the terms of the contract; but demagoguery is stronger with them than principle, and good faith weaker than their appetite for rascality.

The Germans of the shooting-fest are especially fortunate in the skies above them, hitherto, and they can scarcely be said to have "lost a day"—on account of the slow target preparation—when they had such a favorable opportunity of enjoying it in the midst of all New-York in jubilee. We hope the weather will favor them to the end. Yesterday the sky looked lowering at times, and it will probably have something of the same look to-day; but we shall hope for the best. Jones' Wood, with all its sparkling, diversified and wonderful amusements, looks like a pentagonal piece of Germany dropped down upon the bank of the East River. The town of Heidelberg is there every day—or its equivalent in small barrels—and every day it is regularly emptied, and then filled again. **Wallenstein's** *Lager* was nothing to it.

Noticeable features of the coming celebration of the Fourth of July by the troops at Fort Columbus, in our harbor, are the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Corp. B. M. **Thompson**, and an anniversary address by Private **Richard Realf**, editor of the *Soldiers' Bulletin*. The selection of enlisted men for the performance of these duties when commissioned officers are abundant, speaks well for the intelligence of the rank and file.

The Democrats have nearly as many aspirants for the Vice-Presidency as for the first place on the ticket. The latest comer is thus introduced: "The Iowa delegation go to the New-York Convention with the intention of presenting the name and pressing the claims of Gen. **Augustus Cæsar Queen Isabella Fort Lafayette Dodge**, as the candidate for Vice-President."

The abolition of peonage in our Territory of New-Mexico takes a longer time than the abolition of slavery in the United States. The acting Territorial Governor has just issued a proclamation on the subject. He declares that many persons in New-Mexico still continue to hold peons—and after quoting the United States and Territorial laws of last year abolishing and forever prohibiting the system of peonage, he solemnly proclaims:

> "That peonage, and every other class of involuntary servitude, is by law abolished in New-Mexico; that all peons throughout this Territory are under the laws of the United States and of this Territory, free; and I do, in the most solemn manner, forbid, under prohibition of laws heretofore cited, any and all persons from hereafter holding any person as a peon in his possession, or hindering any such peon of liberty and free will to go wheresoever or whensoever he or she may will, in this Territory of New-Mexico, under the pains and penalties fixed by law."

We trust that this proclamation will be enforced, and an end put to the servile and degrading system.

The Toledo *Commercial* continues to make new charges against Mr. **Chase** in support of the disgraceful assertion that the Chief Justice refuses to try **Jeff. Davis** because he holds the same views on the right of secession as the rebel chief. It now has the daring to allege, "upon the authority of one of Judge **Chase's** most intimate friends, that during the Winter of 1860-61, he favored the delivery in Congress of a speech urging the acknowledgment of the independence of the then incipient Southern Confederacy, as the best available mode of disposing of the matter." One might think that the *Commercial*, although a Republican paper, is laboring in the interest of Mr. **Chase's** nomination by the Democracy.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

The Shooting Commenced—Jones' Wood Thronged with People—Concert in the Evening—Result of the Day's Shooting.

Another delightful day gladdened the hearts of those who were anxious to be present at the festivities at Jones' Wood yesterday. They came in swarms—German for the most part, but with them mingled many other nationalities—men, women and children, and throughout the day found plenty of entertainment. Bands of music were stationed at the banquet hall, and on the platforms devoted to dancing, and these places were crowded with pleasure-seekers. At precisely 9:50 A. M., the firing of a gun announced that the shooting was about to commence, and immediately the sharp crack of the rifles began to resound through the Wood as the marksmen brought their pieces to the shoulder, took careful aim and blazed away. There was immediately a rush of spectators towards the buildings erected for the use of the sharpshooters, whence all were excluded except these and distinguished guests. The scene here was one of great animation. In the front rank taking aim at the targets, 600 feet away, were the sharpshooters who were in the act of firing, while in the rear were seen others engaged in carefully loading their pieces. The blue smoke curled up between the sharpshooters and the unresisting adversary, and an odor of villainous saltpetre filled the air. In the distance the targets were seen, the old ones replaced by new as soon as each shot was fired. The sharpshooters, in diversified uniforms, standing in picturesque attitudes, with a back-ground of blue smoke, some firing and falling back, some loading and advancing, seemed engaged in a skirmish with some unseen foe that was getting decidedly the worst of it.

After the firing had continued for some time it was discovered that the wall behind the targets, which had been plated with iron, had been penetrated by some of the bullets in certain parts, and it was not deemed safe to proceed until it had been repaired. Meantime there was a rumor that a child had been struck by a chance ball, and badly injured. The firing was suspended and upon inquiry it was found that as Mrs. **Edward Morris** was passing in rear of the targets, a stray bullet passed near her. Some persons occupying houses in the vicinity threatened to serve an injunction on the managers of the festival, forbidding the shooting; but after some delay, and the payment of a small sum by the Committee, they were induced to remove for the time being, and at 3:25 P. M., the wall having been repaired, the shooting was resumed, and was continued without intermission until 7 P. M. The result of this first day's shooting is set forth below:

Silver medals were given to the following gentlemen for hitting the centre twelve times:

1. L. T. F. Kolb, Philadelphia; 2. John Wettstein, Baltimore; 3. Ph. Jacobi, San Francisco; 4. Joseph A. Kelly, Joliet, Ill.; 5. George Schalk, Pittsburg; 6. John Trumpz, Illinois; 7. John Strauss, St. Louis; 8. Louis Maurer, New York; 9. H. D. Jasti, Philadelphia; 10. George Besselmuller, Chicago; 11. Julius Lemonn, Cincinnati; 12. Caspar Broman, Cincinnati; 13. F. W. Fliedner, New-York; 14. C. H. Truchien, Bloomington, Ill.; 15. John Maurer, New-York; 16. John Becker, Guttenberg, N. J.; 17. J. W. Dick, Chicago; 18. Joseph J. Delahmet, Cohoes, N. Y.

Mr. John **Becker**, of Guttenberg, N. J., received a silver medal for hitting the centre twenty-five times, being so far the most successful among his competitors.

The rules of the Shooting Committee order that prizes be awarded to those who hit the target first and last every forenoon and afternoon. Mr. C. Hambrook, of Cleveland, O., hit the centre first in the forenoon, and Mr. John Wettstein, of Highland, Ill., last. In the afternoon, Mr. C. F. Kolb, of Philadelphia, was successful in the beginning, and H. A. Lyon, of Newark, N. J., at the end.

During the day Senator **Wilson**, accompanied by Col. **Van Brunt**, D. S. **Duval**, Capt. **Trier**, H. G. **Leask**, and members of the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club visited the grounds, dined with Gen. **Sigel**, and were escorted by him to the shooting stand, where they examined the rifles, and were introduced to many of the delegates from the West. Gen. **Shaler**, Lieut.-Gov. **Woodford**, and Commissioner **Smith**, of the Board of Emigration, were also on the ground during the day.

During the afternoon **Harry Leslie** walked the tight-rope and the Turners gave some gymnastic performances on the green, which were witnessed by a crowd of applauding people. In the evening a grand concert was given by the Colonia Singing Society, at the Fest Halle. Messrs. **Sugden & Bradbury**, Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, have placed at the disposal of the Prize Committee a fine gold watch, valued at $200. Mr. **Peter Lorillard** has presented a splendid large meerschaum pipe, gold mounted, with a fine morocco case, lined with silk and velvet. The bowl of the pipe is surmounted with a gold deer. The pipe bears this inscription: "Presented by P. **Lorillard** to the Third Schuetzenfest, July, 1868." The programme for to-day is as follows: Beginning of prize-shooting at 7 o'clock A. M. Banquet at 12 o'clock M. In the afternoon general amusements. Productions of Mr. Leslie at 3 o'clock P. M. and at 9 P. M. Wrestling, footracing, climbing &c. for money-prizes. Fireworks by the firm Lyon Brothers. Ascension of baloons. Music and dancing on the great platform. In the evening grand ball in the Fest Halle.

The sums received by the different committees amount to more than $7,000, which will give a slight idea about the crowd which thronged the Park yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Finance received at the ticket office more than $4,000 up to 4:30 P. M. for admission, each ticket being twenty-five cents.

Shooting tickets at five cents each were sold to the number of 30,800, amounting to $1,540, while eighty-two members paid ten dollars each for entrance fee for the honorary targets on which all the prizes can be won.

There were no arrests at all up to 9 P. M., which shows the order prevailing on the grounds.

A fire engine and twelve men, under command of **John Rourke**, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, were sent to the grounds to meet every emergency, if necessary.

The Bankrupt Law.

Mr. **Donnelly**, member of Congress from Minnesota, has written the following reply to a letter from a citizen of that State in relation to the extension of the one-year limitation in the Bankrupt laws:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Your valued favor of the 2d inst. is received. The great pressure of business, and the lively manner in which my enemies are cannonading me, must be my excuse for a few days' delay in replying to it.

I conferred with Mr. **Trumbull**, of the Senate, before whose Committee the bill now is, and he informed me the Committee had concluded to report adversely upon the bill. The bill, as you are aware, has already passed the House, but this action of the Senate Committee will prevent its becoming a law. I sincerely regret this, for the extension of the limitation in question is a just and righteous measure.

Believe me, with great respect, your friend,

I. DONNELLY.

Masonic Festival.—The second annual Summer-night festival of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., was held last evening, at Lion's Belvedere Park, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Eighth-avenue. There was a very numerous attendance of the members and their families, and a select body of invited guests, whose appearance was brilliant, indeed. Speech-making and singing were moderately indulged in, and then dancing was begun to the music of an excellent band. A superb supper was served and heartily enjoyed by the company. The entire proceedings reflected great credit upon the Committee, which consisted of Messrs. **Joseph Blumenthal**, (Master,) S. S. **Wolff** and others.

Sale of Paintings.—Part of a collection of oil-paintings belonging to the American Art Gallery was sold last evening at No. 646 Broadway, by Mr. **Bylandt**, auctioneer. The prices realized were very good and the attendance large for the season. The remainder of the list, 180 in all, will be sold this evening.

TELEGRAMS.

Complimentary Banquet in London to Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

The Case of the United States Against the Arman Brothers.

Adjustment of the Difficulties in the Louisiana Legislature.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Grand Banquet to Cyrus W. Field—The Ceremonies and Speeches—Address of Mr. Field—Dispatches from the Duke of Argyll, Secretary Seward and others.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 1.

A grand banquet was given at Willis' Rooms, to-night, to CYRUS W. FIELD, as an acknowledgment of the eminent services he has rendered to the New and Old World by his devotion to the interests of Atlantic telegraphy through circumstances of protracted doubt and difficulty. The Duke of Argyll was Chairman. Over 300 gentlemen were present, among whom were Earl RUSSELL, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, and many other distinguished guests.

The Duke of Argyll proposed Mr. FIELD's health, to which Mr. FIELD replied as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. FIELD.

MY LORD DUKE: With all my heart I thank you for the kind words which you have spoken, and which are the more gratifying to me coming, as they do, from one who was my country's friend in the hour of darkness and seeming disaster. To you also, my lords, ladies and gentlemen, I equally return my thanks for the cordial manner in which you have received the generous sentiments expressed by your distinguished President. Most sincerely do I wish that I had had the power to express to you all that I have it in my heart to say, and to make my voice respond to the gratitude I feel for all the kindness I have received in this country. I know how anxious you are to hear the statesman who so ably presides over the affairs of India—that great orator who is the friend of America, because he is the friend of mankind; and the other distinguished gentlemen who are to follow him; and I will therefore not detain you with any lengthened remarks in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph, with its more than fourteen years of varying fortunes; nor with any account of the anxious days and sleepless nights which have been passed by those who were engaged in bringing the undertaking to its final consummation; nor with any narrative of what has been done to realize apparent impossibilities by so many who are now seated round this board; the laborious scientific investigations in the closet, the laboratory, the workshop, upon and beneath the sea; the accurate soundings of the Atlantic; the careful and increasingly perfect manufacture of the cables; the wonderfully effective mechanical appliances used to lay them, and to receive and complete the one that was lost; the skillful seamanship exhibited in the sure guidance of all the movements of the vessels; the unsurpassed enterprise of the capitalists, without whose profuse expenditure the Atlantic Cable would still have remained a chimera; the ability with which the affairs of the several companies were conducted by the directors and officers, the generous aid of the English and American Governments in connection with the successive expeditions, and that of the Government of Newfoundland in granting valuable privileges—in a word, the unexampled combination of nautical, electrical engineering, financial and executive resources. All this is best told by the simple fact that two cables are in perfect working order across the most stormy ocean in the world, a distance of nearly two thousand miles, more than two-thirds of which is over two miles in depth; and that messages are passing with lightning speed from continent to continent. That the enterprise has also been a pecuniary success, is best proved by the fact that on this very day the holders of every description of Atlantic Telegraph stock have received a dividend. The living arts, too numerous to particularize, and the names of many of them have not yet reached its climax. But I may be excused if I pay my reverent tribute of gratitude to the memories of those who have departed from among us, but who live and will ever live in their works. In doing so I gratefully record the honored names of Faraday, Stephenson, Brunel, Brett, Statham, Woodhouse, Brown, Bache, Berryman, White and Hudson, who labored so zealously, and who would, if living, have rejoiced to be with us to-night. But the past is a matter of history. Let us do all we can in the future to make the fruits of our experience beneficial to the world. Do not, my friends, be content with having connected Europe and America together by the electric cord, but remember that India, Australia, China and Japan, South America, and the isles of the sea, both in the East and in the West, have yet to be brought into instant communication with England and America. I must fervently thank God that you have been permitted to live to see this enterprise, which binds your country to mine, completed, and that I am privileged this night with some members of my family to meet our English friends, and with them to rejoice over its success. I rejoice because the Cable brings into closer union the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the world, which have a common origin, inherit the same glorious traditions and are so bound together that if one were to receive a blow both would suffer from the shock. I, an American, feel pride in remembering that my ancestors were English citizens, and lived and died under your flag, and do not all true Englishmen glory in the fact that the small expeditions which sailed from these shores some two hundred and fifty years ago, and settled at Plymouth, and on the banks of the James River, were so multiplied and replenished that at the time the Declaration of Independence, the original handful had increased to three millions of people, while in less than a century the three millions have grown into a nation of thirty-five millions, and now, thank God, not one slave among them, with a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the St. Lawrence and the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. There are undoubtedly many now within hearing of my voice, who will live to see within the limits of the existing United States a hundred millions of people, all speaking the English tongue. While I think of the greatness of England, I always remember the words of the American orator who said that, "She is a power to which Rome in the height of her glory is not to be compared; a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts; whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circle the earth in one continuous and unbroken strain of martial airs of England." To this I would add the hope that ere long every one of the numerous and scattered dependencies which suggested to DANIEL WEBSTER the noble figure which America has enshrined in her classics, will be united to the mother country by the elective bond, and that it may be in the power of the Sovereign and her Ministers, or the Merchants' Exchange, to hold instantaneous converse with all or any of the races, nations and tribes which yield obedience to the mild sceptre of the good Queen VICTORIA. I pray that hereafter no jealousies may be allowed to create a wall of separation between England and America; that all the ill-feeling that has been engendered between the countries may be buried so deep in the Atlantic that the ingenuity of man shall never invent a grapple to drag it to the surface; and that the only rivalry between them shall be the rivalry of coworkers in efforts to promote peace, industry and commercial intercourse, and to extend the blessings of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

The following dispatches were sent and received over the Atlantic Cable in the course of the evening:

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WILLIS' ROOMS, LONDON,
Wednesday evening, July 1.

I am now surrounded by upward of three hundred gentlemen and many ladies, who have assembled to do honor to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, for his acknowledged exertions in promoting telegraphic communication between the new and old world. It bids fair for the kindly influences of the Atlantic Cable so friendly a gathering; and in asking you to join our toast of "Long life, health and happiness" to you that its success have brought together most worthy gentleman, let me add a Highland wish, "that England and America may always be found in peace and war shoulder to shoulder."

SECRETARY SEWARD TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, London:

Your salutation to the President from the banqueting hall at Willis' has been received. The dinner hour here has not arrived yet, it is only 5 o'clock. The sun is yet two hours high. When the dinner hour arrives the President will accept your pledge of honor to our distinguished countryman, CYRUS W. FIELD, and will cordially respond to your Highland aspiration for perpetual union between the two nations.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CUBA.

WILLIS' ROOMS,
LONDON, Wednesday, July 1, 1868.

His Excellency, the Governor-General of Cuba, Havana:

As President of a banquet attended by upward of three hundred gentlemen to do honor to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of New-York, for his eminent services in assisting the promotion of the Atlantic Telegraph, I invite you to join in the compliment offered to him this day, and to ask you, while drinking his health and happiness, to add the good old Spanish congratulation, "May he live a thousand years."

GOVERNOR-GENERAL LERSUNDI TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

HAVANA, July 1—6 P. M.

Señor Duque De Argyll, Willis' Rooms, London:

Uno gustoso mi felicitacion y mi voto a la felicitacion y al brindis de V. E. pronunciado en este momento en honor de Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, por sus eminentes servicios prestados para el establecimiento del telegrafo Atlantico y al saludar a esa honorable concurrencia. Pido al cielo que conserve a tan ilustre varon y que vivan VV. muchos años.

LERSUNDI.

THE GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

VICTORIA, June 28, via
SAN JUAN ISLAND, July 1.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll, care G. H. Mumford, San Francisco:

Columbia joins heartily in the cheers with which the toast "CYRUS FIELD" will be received. We owe much to the telegraph. Three days news from England; instantaneous communication with gold mines six hundred miles distant; thus our strength is virtually doubled. Weather fine here. Mines and farms flourishing. Wages high. Revenue improving.

FREDERICK SEYMOUR, Governor.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL TO THE GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.

WILLIS' ROOMS, London, July 1.

His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, Vancouver's Island:

I am President of a banquet of upward of three hundred English gentlemen met to pay a homage of respect to Mr. CYRUS FIELD, of New-York, for his exertions in promoting the laying of the Atlantic Cable. Its success enables the Old World now to talk to the New, and we shall be gratified to find that English colonists, divided from us by thousands of miles, are ready to join in so worthy a compliment to an American citizen, and ask you to drink his good health.

MR. MOORE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

To His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Willis' Rooms:

Greeting to all met to perform an act of national justice. May this divine attribute ever be the companion of the telegraph, in its true mission of binding the nations of the entire world in bonds of peace.

Special greeting to the guest, to COOKE and WHEATSTONE, to Sir CHARLES BRIGHT and to WHITEHOUSE.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1.

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., at the Banquet, London:

The Governor of California presents his compliments and congratulations.

H. H. HAIGHT.

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

SALEM, Oregon, July 1.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., London:

The people of Oregon salute you as the world's benefactor, and offer you their hand across the waters as a token of their high appreciation of the services which you have rendered to mankind. Let our kindest wishes in your behalf be our representative at your meeting.

GEORGE L. WOODS,
Governor of Oregon.

MR. PETER COOPER TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

To the Duke of Argyll, Willis' Rooms, London:

The Directors of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company are rejoiced that the services of their associate, CYRUS W. FIELD, are recognized in England as they have been long recognized in America.

They beg leave to join you in congratulating him, and they trust that his highest claim to the gratitude of the world will be found to consist in the establishment of a communication which shall bind together the nations in univeral and perpetual peace.

PETER COOPER, President.

MR. SHAFFNER TO MR. FIELD.

To Cyrus W. Field, London:

I fought against your enterprise many years. You succeeded, and I honor you on the achievement. You deserve more glory than COLUMBUS.

TAL. S. SHAFFNER.

WILLIAM ORTON TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

The Duke of Argyll, London:

The Western Union Telegraph Company ask permission to so far participate in your festivities as to add their hundred thousand miles of wire to that which is represented with you to-night in paying a grateful tribute of the telegraph to one who has been mainly instrumental in achieving its final triumph. Your courtesies to one American citizen we claim as compliments to and evidence of friendly regard for all. The telegraph which is bringing all peoples within the reach of friendly voices, is doing more for universal peace than diplomacy, and rapidly making Democrats of all. Health and long life to your Grace and a cordial greeting to your guest and friends.

WILLIAM ORTON, President.

FRANCE.

The Case of the United States Against the Arman Brothers—Address of M. Berryer.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 1.

The case of the United States *vs.* the Arman Brothers, the builders of the Confederate ironclads, came before the Court to-day. M. BERRYER, as counsel for the United States, opened the case. He charged the Messrs. ARMAN with having violated their own pledges and with acting in bad faith toward all parties. By their conduct they had exposed France at a critical moment to the risk of war with the United States. He recited the facts of the case, and showed that the allegations that efforts had been made to sell the vessels built for the Confederate Government to other Powers were false. He demanded that all the contractors, builders and others concerned in this business should be compelled to refund the money stolen from private pockets.

The Advocate-General will reply to M. BERRYER on the 8th inst.

The Debate on the Budget in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 1.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the debate on the budget was continued. M. THIERS made a speech, in which he deplored the military preparations which were still going on, and feared the outbreak of war and consequent national bankruptcy.

Arrival at Paris of Gen. Sir Robert Napier.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 1.

Major-Gen. Sir ROBERT NAPIER, the hero of the Abyssinian war, arrived in this city yesterday, and is the guest of Lord LYONS, the British Minister. He is received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. He will be created a Peer on his return to England.

GERMANY.

American Protest Against the Fourth Article of the Naturalization Treaty with Bavaria.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 1.

Some Americans in Wurzburg, Bavaria, have protested against the Fourth Article of the Naturalization Treaty with the United States, just ratified by Bavaria. They say that the construction given to the article by Minister BANCROFT is not sustained by the text of the treaty.

Additional Means of Communication with the United States.

BREMEN, Wednesday, July 1.

The North German Lloyds Steamship Company are about to build two additional steamers for their Bremen and Baltimore line, with the intention of making the trips between those ports fortnightly.

FLORIDA.

Military Government Withdrawn—The State Turned Over to the Civil Authorities.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, July 1.

Gov. REED received the surrender of the State Government to-day from Gov. WALKER, in compliance with an order from Gen. MEADE.

According to General Orders No. 92, from Atlanta, dated yesterday, military rule ceases in this State, and Commanders of sub-districts are ordered to abstain from interference with the civil law upon any pretext whatever.

As no appointments have been made for the State and county offices, the old ones will hold over till the appointments by Gov. REED, and their confirmation by the Legislature, which meets on the 7th instant.

LOUISIANA.

The Legislature Guarded by Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry—The Test Oath Discontinued.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, July 1.

This morning, before the hour for the assembling of the Legislature, a section of artillery and a squadron of cavalry, prepared for service, occupied Lafayette-square; two companies of the First infantry, commanded by Capt. VEILE, occupied the sidewalk fronting Mechanics' Institute, and a large body of police was on duty in and around the building. No one was allowed to approach who could not give a good account of his business. The appearances indicated that trouble was expected. Col. GENTRY and Gen. NEIL, of Gen. BUCHANAN's Staff, also were present.

The Senate was called to order at a quarter past twelve. But few Democrats were present. The roll of only the members who took the Test-oath, including Mr. CAMPBELL, who was seated yesterday, was called. After the minutes were read, the Committee to which Gen. BUCHANAN's order was referred yesterday reported that they were of the opinion that the action of the President in requiring members to take the Test-oath should be fully sustained. A due respect, however, to the wishes of the General commanding the armies of the United States, induces the Committee to recommend a discontinuance of the Test-oath, and that hereafter members be allowed to qualify in accordance with the Constitution of the State.

A motion that the first paragraph be stricken out created considerable discussion and was finally tabled.

The report was adopted as it came from the Committee.

A motion was made that the roll furnished by the Commanding General be called—all the members wishing to be sworn in under the Constitution. In calling the roll the name of Mr. SAMBOLA, ousted yesterday by the Election Committee, was omitted, though he presented himself to be sworn in.

Fifteen Democratic Senators took the Constitutional oath.

Several motions were offered, when Mr. LYNCH called attention to article 159 of the Constitution, which states that no action of any kind can be taken by the Legislature until after action upon the fourteenth amendment.

The Committee on Elections and Credentials were discharged on motion of Mr. RAY, in order that a new one might be appointed in which the Democratic side would be represented.

The Senate then adjourned.

Mr. SAMBOLA will probably take his seat to-morrow, and the contests for seats proceed regularly.

The House proceedings were of a similar nature, but showed more opposition to dispensing with the Test-oath.

Only the names of those who had previously taken the Test-oath were called on assembling. Subsequently when the roll was called of those elected who had not qualified, but three qualified under the Constitution, but more will probably do so to-morrow.

The House was permanently organized by the election of CHARLES W. LOWELL (white) Speaker.

The House adopted the joint resolution ratifying the fourteenth amendment by a vote of 57 yeas to 3 nays.

A resolution offered by Mr. POPE W. NOBLE, one of the three Democrats who qualified, that the roll of members, as returned by Gen. BUCHANAN, be called, and that members qualify whether their seats are contested or not, was tabled.

It was resolved by the House that those not disqualified by the fourteenth amendment, or article 99 of the Constitution, or whose seats are not contested, be allowed to take their seats.

It is stated authoritatively that the application for the presence of the military to-day was made by two Democratic Senators elect.

VERMONT.

The Republican State Convention—The Present State Officers Renominated.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, July 1.

The Union Republicans of Vermont held their State Convention here to-day. The State was well represented. Major WILLIAM ROUNDS was chosen President, and one Vice-President from each county was appointed.

The present incumbents of State offices were renominated by acclamation, to wit: JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland, for Governor; STEPHEN THOMAS, of West Fairle, for Lieutenant-Governor; JOHN A. PAGE, of Montpelier, for Treasurer. G. W. GRANDEY, of Vergennes, and HORACE FAIRBANKS of St. Johnsbury, were nominated as candidates for Electors at Large. G. W. Grandey, W. G. G. Benedict, B. D. Harris, Redfield Proctor, Rossville Farnham, S. Epingree, W. W. Grout and D. R. Bailey were reappointed as the State Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution approving the nominations of GRANT and COLFAX, indorsing the platform adopted at Chicago, and asserting that a republican government is the only one in which all people have equal civil and political rights.

The Convention was addressed by S. W. PECK, Chairman of the Vermont delegation to Chicago; C. W. WILLARD, Gen. STEPHEN THOMAS and E. C. REDDINGTON. A resolution was adopted urging a thorough canvass of the State, in order to secure a larger Republican majority than ever before, at the September election. The Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic.

Burning of the Steamboat Sam Gaty on the Missouri River—The Revenue Frauds in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 1.

The steamer *Sam Gaty*, hence for Omaha, when opposite ARROW ROCK, Mo., struck a snag and careened so that the lamps upset and she took fire, burning to the waters edge. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was owned by Capt. BEN JOHNSON and FRED. OSIER. The value and insurance were not ascertained.

WILLIAM H. POWELL, who was until recently a Government tobacco inspector in this district, and who was arrested a day or two ago, charged with conspiring with several tobacco manufacturers to defraud the Government, was arraigned to-day before the United States Commissioner, and held in $7,000 bonds.

Since the investigation of tobacco frauds has commenced here, the quantity of tobacco reported and inspected by one inspector alone has increased from 70,000 pounds in April to 114,000 pounds in May.

During the past month proceedings have been instituted in the United States Courts against 800 barrels of distilled spirits, 57 barrels of alcohol, 2,697 caddies of tobacco and four tobacco factories, including the machinery, &c., worth many thousand dollars.

Republican Convention at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, July 1.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day. Hon. H. P. BALDWIN, of Detroit, was nominated for Governor; MORGAN BATES, Lieutenant-Governor; DWIGHT MAY, Attorney-General. All the other State officers were renominated. The Electors at Large are CHARLES W. CRASWELL, of Lawrence; JOHN BURT, of Marquette. A State Central Committee of thirteen was chosen, of which JOHN J. BAGLEY, of Detroit, is Chairman.

The Convention adopted resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform, pledging support to GRANT and COLFAX, demanding retrenchment and economy in the public service, pledging gratitude and love to the soldiers and sailors; that it is the duty of the State and National Legislatures to enact laws to foster immigration; indorsing the State administration; declaring that the public lands of Michigan should be disposed of to actual sellers, and recommending the State ticket to the cordial support of the people.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire in Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Wednesday, July 1.

Another destructive fire occurred here this morning. All the buildings in Cranton's block on Merchants' row to the *Herald* buildings on Centre-street were destroyed. The total loss is about $75,000. There were insurances to the amount of $50,000. The following are the principal losers: Landon & Bates, $20,000; L. M. & A. C. Bates, $15,000; Daniel Verder, $12,000; G. M. Baker, $7,000; Miss M. S. Balch, $7,000; Hilliard & Oakes, $5,000; Dunn, Sawyer & Co., $3,000; R. F. Livermore, $2,500; A. C. & H. C. Haywood, $1,000; V. W. Whitcomb, $1,000; S. J. Haven, $500; J. W. Stearns, $500.

Destruction of a Printing Manufactory in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1.

This morning the printing-ink works of CHAS. ROBINSON, located at Maiden-lane and Gray's Ferry-road, with all its contents, machinery, &c., were almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $6,000; no insurance.

Dwelling Burned in Maine and a Woman Suffocated.

ROCKLAND, Me., Wednesday, July 1.

A small dwelling house was burned this morning, and Miss ELIZA INGRAHAM, an elderly woman, the only occupant of the house, was suffocated.

A Flax Mill Burned in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, July 1.

The flax mill of LINVILLE, STAUFF & Co., at Columbia City, Ind., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $25,000; no insurance.

The Virginia State Debt—Gen. Stoneman Determined to Pay the July Interest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 1.

Gen. STONEMAN is determined to pay the July interest on the State debt, and is confident he can do it speedily. What money the railroads cannot furnish he will borrow.

Commencement Exercises at Union College—Honorary Degrees.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, July 1.

At the Commencement exercises of Union College, held to-day, the following honorary degrees were conferred: The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. JOSEPH SCUDDER, Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, New-York; Rev. JOHN BELL WAKEFIELD, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Ind.; Rev. CHARLES DEWITT BRIDGEMAN, Albany; Rev. MARVIN R. VINCENT, Troy. LL. D.—Hon. JOHN BIGELOW, New-York, late United States Minister to France; Prof. F. B. UPHAM, of Rutgers' College. The degree of A. B. was conferred epon twenty-five members of the graduating class, and the degree of C. E. upon nine memoers. The degree of A. M. in course was conferred upon twenty-four members of the institution.

The Tennessee Bonds Excitement—Congressional Nomination—The Medical College Case.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 1.

The excitement about the Tennessee bonds is unabated. The State Comptroller and bankers refuse to cash the coupons due to-day. A call of the Legislature to repudiate the bonds and create a school fund of the railroad debt is talked of.

W. B. STOKES has been renominated for Congress in the Third District, and W. W. WOODCOCK nominated elector for the district.

The Chancery Court of Davidson County to-day, rendered a decision in the Medical College case in favor of the plaintiffs. Dr. JENNINGS and the other Professors have been removed, and others substituted.

The Memphis Merchants' National Bank—The Avalanche Contempt Case—The Crops.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 1.

The stockholders of the Merchants' National Bank have made arrangements for continuing the operations of the bank. The records show less than $10,000 due depositors. A committee has gone to Washington to consult with the Comptroller of the Currency in regard to allowing the bank to continne.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has given a formal decision in the *Avalanche* contempt case, declaring Judge HUNTER's orders in the case null and void.

The reports of the crops in Arkansas are less favorable, in consequence of the cold weather.

Arrival of the Pendleton Escort at Pittsburg—The Reception There.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, July 1.

The "Pendleton Escort," three hundred strong, arrived here this morning. They were met at the depot by a number of Democratic clubs, headed by a brass band, and an escort of fifty of the Mayor's police. After passing through a number of the principal streets and serenading the office of the *Daily Post*, they partook of a lunch gotten up by a number of prominent Democrats at the Union Depot. The railroad arrangements have, so far, been perfect, and the trip most pleasant. The escort left for Harrisburg at 10 A. M.

The Mississippi Election—Further Returns.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, July 1.

Forty-seven out of sixty-one counties, return a majority against the Constitution of 13,966. Four of the remaining counties will return majorities for the Constitution. No case of violence has yet been reported from any portion of the State during the progress of the election. This county, with a registered black majority of 1,700, gave but 829 Radical majority.

Lowndes County, with a registered black majority of 3,000, returns but 1,200 Radical majority.

Republican Congressional Nomination in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, July 1.

The Republican Convention in the Eighteenth Congressional District this afternoon nominated W. H. UPSON, of Summit County. It has been an exciting contest, the prominent candidates having been R. C. PARSONS, Marshal of the United States Court of the District of Columbia, and JAMES MASON, a lawyer of this city.

Commutation of the Sentence of Patrick Callahan, Convicted for Murder.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 1.

Gov. FENTON has this day commuted the sentence of PATRICK CALLAHAN, convicted of the murder of PATRICK DUNN, to imprisonment for five years at Clinton Prison.

Democratic Congressional Nomination in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, July 1.

The Thirteenth District Democratic Convention, held at Newark, O., yesterday, nominated GEO. W. MORGAN for Congress.

Gen. Grant in Ohio—Reception at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, July 1.

Gen. GRANT passed through here to-day, *en route* for the West. He was enthusiastically received at the depot.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Summer Meeting—Second Day's Racing—Invernglass Wins the Two-year Old Stakes, James H. Connolly the Two-mile-Heat Race, Biraque the Welter Cup, and Redwing the Selling Race.

Yesterday was the second day of the Jerome Park Races, and the fine weather which favored the Jockey Club on the previous day was continued. In the early part of the day heavy clouds gathered overhead, and fears of rain were entertained, but fortunately they were not realized. The clouds, indeed, did excellent service by obscuring the hot July sun, and mitigating the fervor of his rays in a great degree. There was not a very large attendance and there was a noticeable absence of crush and bustle about the Course, which certainly did not detract from the enjoyment of the sport. The display of elegant equipages was very fine, and the magnificent four-in-hand team that we specially noticed yesterday were again on the Course. The heat was sufficiently intense to create a general demand for liquid refreshments of a cooling character, and the admirably supplied and well-managed bars of the grand stand were well patronized. The favored many who were privileged to participate in the bounteous and profuse hospitalities which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN so liberally and courteously dispensed in the elegant private stand of Mr. JOHN HOEY, felt under weighty obligations to that gentleman for his welcome and seasonable efforts to increase the enjoyment of the day. The racing itself was not of a very interesting character; the two-mile heat contest being the most important event on the card, and it resulted in favor of the favorite, whose winning was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD RACE

Was the first event on the programme. It was for a purse of $500 added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, dash of five furlongs. There were thirteen entries, of which the following four came to the post: Mr. SANFORD's ch. f. *The Nun*; Mr. BELMONT's ch. c. *Fenian*; Mr. CAMERON's imported br. f. *Invernglass*, and Mr. PURDY's b. f. *Ouidah*. Mr. CAMERON's filly, owing to the form shown by *Invercauld*, in the same stable, in the two-year-old sweepstakes the day before, was made the favorite, Mr. BELMONT's ranking next in estimation.

In the pools, *Invernglass* brought $200; *Fenian*, $170; *Ouidah*, $165, and *The Nun* $60. The start, which was from the foot of the Club House bluff, was a very bad one, the official who undertook the duties of that office dropping the flag when Mr. CAMERON's filly was two clear lengths ahead of the others. She made good use of the advantage she had been favored with by keeping her lead throughout, and although Mr. BELMONT's colt closed on her on coming up the homestretch she won the race by a length in 1:04¾. *The Nun* was third, and *Ouidah* fourth.

JEROME PARK—FIRST RACE.—Two-year-old stakes, of $50 each, h. f., with $500 added by the club. Any previous winner of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of $1,500, seven pounds; five furlongs.

R. W. Cameron's br. f. Invernglass, by Old Calabar, dam Juniper, by Bay Middleton 1
A. Belmont's ch. c. Fenian, by Mickey Free, dam Spiletta, by Stockwell 2
M. H. Sanford's ch. f. The Nun, by Lexington, dam Novice 3
Purdy & Withers b. f. Ouida, by Lexington out of Edith, by Sovereign 4
Bowie & Hall's ch. f. Quickstep, by imp. Australian, dam Grizette, by imp. Glencoe .... dr.
Same bl. or br. colt Glennevis, by Oulston, Volcuris—Voltigeur .... dr.
The Jerome Park Stable's b. f. Rapture, by Lapidist, dam Parachute, by Yorkshire .... dr.
C. W. Bathgate's ch. c. Alpha, by Lapidist, dam Pauline, by Star Davis .... dr.
F. Morris' ch. c., by Eclipse, out of Fidelity .... dr.
Same b. c., by Eclipse, out of Arlington mare .... dr.
C. F. Elwes' b. c. Thunderbolt by Thunder, dam Verge, by Vandal .... dr.
The Annieswood Stable's b. c. Sapphire, by Balrownie, dam The Gloamin, by Glencoe .... dr.
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Mlux, by Lexington, dam Mildred .... dr.

Time—1:04¾.

THE TWO-MILE HEAT RACE

for a purse of $1,000, for all ages, was the second race. The entries were: J. W. PENNOCK's ch. c. *James A. Connolly*, D. MCDANIELS' br. c. *Richard B. Connolly*, and the Jerome Park Stable's ch. h. *Fleetwing*. The folly and bad taste of giving names to horses so closely resembling each other as the two first mentioned, and which is likely to lead to great confusion and annoyance, was forcibly seen in this race. *James A. Connolly* was the favorite at $100 to $40 on him; his only formidable opponent being *Richard B. Connolly*, as *Fleetwing* was looked upon as not having any chance of winning, which really proved to be the case. In pools the favorite sold for $510; *Richard B.* for $210; and *Fleetwing* $50.

FIRST HEAT—The favorite and *Fleetwing* got off together, with *Richard B.* in waiting. At the quarter-pole, *Fleetwing* was leading, which position he kept until coming up the homestretch on the first mile, when the favorite passed him, and was a length ahead at the stand, the first mile being run in 1:54¾. *Richard B.* now made his run, and was on even terms with the favorite at the quarter-pole, and in the same relative position on rounding the Club-House bend. On the last quarter *James A. Connolly* drew away, and although *Richard B.* made a fine struggle from the distance, he was beaten by a length, *James A. Connolly* winning by a length in 3:45¾. *Fleetwing* was distanced.

SECOND HEAT—The betting was now $100 to $10 on *James A. Connolly*, who made the running throughout, with *Richard B.* waiting—two lengths behind. The latter waited until half way up the homestretch, on the second mile, before he made his effort; but it was unsuccessful, as *James A. Connolly* won by a length in 3:45¾.

SECOND RACE.—Premium $1,000; for all ages, two mile heats:

T. W. Pennock's ch. c. Jas. A. Connolly, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave 1 1
D. McDaniels' br. c. R. B. Connolly, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion 2 2
Jerome Park Stable's ch. h. Fleetwing, aged, by Balrownie, dam Rhoda, by Glencoe .... dis.

Time—3:45¾; 3:45¾.

THE WELTER CUP,

value $250, added to a sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, for horses used as hacks, and to be ridden by members of the Club, was the third race. There were six entries, Mr. CAMERON entering two, *Biraque* and *Craigside*, but only starting the former; Mr. C. LIVINGSTON entered *Rocks*; Mr. J. B. VAN COURTLAND entered *Rebel*; Mr. W. H. APPLETON entered *Arlington*, and Mr. D. M. ARMSTRONG *Free Lance*. *Rocks*, who had won here twice last Fall, beating in one race *Buckdntress*, while the other was a hurdle race, was made the favorite. In pools he brought $160, *Arlington* $115, *Rebel* $60, *Biraque* $55 and *Free Lance* $55. They all carried welter weights, that is, twenty-eight pounds over the regular weight for age. *Free Lance*, with *Rebel* in close attendance, were first off and made the running for three quarters of a mile; the favorite being fourth and evidently outpaced from the start. The race seemed left to *Free Lance* and *Arlington* as the horses came up the homestretch, but half way up Mr. MACDOUGAL brought up *Biraque*, and cutting down the two leaders won easily by a couple of lengths; *Free Lance* second, and *Arlington* third. Time 1:56¾.

THIRD RACE.—The Welter cup, value $250, added to a sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., for horses used as hacks, and to be ridden by members of the club. A dash of one mile; welter weights.

J. McDougal's b. g. Biraque, 6 years 1
D. M. Armstrong's br. g. Free Lance, 4 years, by imp. Balrownie, dam Zuliska, by Willis 2
W. H. Appleton's ch. g. Arlington, aged 3
C. Livingston's ch. g. Rocks, aged 4
J. B. Van Courtland's br. m. Rebel, aged 5
R. W. Cameron's g. Craig Side, aged .... dr.

Time—1:56¾.

THE SELLING RACE,

for which only *Jubal* and *Redwing* were entered, was the fourth and last race. *Jubal* was the favorite at $100 to $60 at the start. He got off several lengths ahead of *Redwing*, but had not gone far when he bolted in the direction of the stables, and before he could get him back into the track *Redwing* had got such a commanding lead that pursuit seemed useless, and the filly won easily in 3:21.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling Stakes of $25, with $500 added; one and three-quarter miles:

The Jerome Park Stable's b. f. Redwing, 4 years, by Balrownie, dam Cyclone, by Vandal; to be sold for $500 1
J. W. Weldon's b. g. Jubal, 4 years, by Balrownie, dam Julia, by Glencoe, to be sold for $500 2

Time—3:21.

The Ten Mile Trot at Riverside—The Best Ten Miles Ever Made.

From the Boston Journal, July 1.

The ten mile match of the brown gelding *John Stewart*, for $2,500, against the best time ever made to harness or wagon took place yesterday over the Riverside Course. The weather was pleasant and cool and the track in good condition, but the attendance was comparatively small. HY. WOODRUFF, Jr., was the driver.

The best ten mile time ever made, to harness, previous to yesterday, was at Union Park, Long Island, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1853, in a match between *Gray Prince* and *Hero*, the former making the heat in 28:08½; and, according to the terms of the agreement yesterday, *John Stewart* was pitted against that time.

After exercising a few minutes the horse got the word at 5:20, and started off at an easy trot, making the first half in 1:24¾, and the mile in 2:49. Previous to the race, and for several miles after its commencement, the odds were three to one in favor of time; but the good time made, and the condition of the horse at the conclusion of the fifth mile, materially changed the odds, and at the conclusion of the eighth mile they were at least ten to one in favor of the horse, who, it will be seen by the following table, won the race by six seconds and a quarter, without making a skip:

Mile.	Half.	Mile.	Aggregate.
1	1:24¾	2:49	
2	1:23	2:47¼	5:36¼
3	1:22¾	2:46¾	8:23
4	1:22¾	2:47¼	11:10¼
5	1:23¼	2:47	13:57¼
6	1:23¼	2:47¾	16:45
7	1:23¼	2:49¼	19:34¼
8	1:25	2:49¾	22:24¼
9	1:26¼	2:51¼	25:15¾
10	1:23	2:46¾	28:02½

This time is the best on record. The speed at which the horse came in on the last mile, and his apparent good condition, was a matter of surprise to all present; for although very warm—the foam dropping from his body and legs—he was not apparently greatly the worse for the journey.

Fine Watches.

We desire to call the attention of watch buyers to the very fine WATCHES made by the AMERICAN WATCH CO., of Waltham, and known as the

3-4 PLATE, 16 SIZE.

To the manufacture of these Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that, for fineness and beauty, not less than for the greater excellencies of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these Watches will compare favorably with the best made in any country. In this country the manufacture of such Watches is not even attempted except at Waltham. For sale by

HOWARD & CO.,
No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

Gettysburg Katalysine Water.

The remarkable facts connected with the discovery and history of the Gettysburg Katalysine Spring have rapidly spread all over the country, and invalids are everywhere using the water as a remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary, Bronchial and other diseases, including debility and prostration of the vital powers of the system.

The proprietors have completed arrangements for supplying the Gettysburg Katalysine Water in such quantities as will probably meet the increasing demand.

Physicians and invalids desiring information as to the attested medicinal virtues of this water, will find printed copies of statements of invalids, and the report of eminent physicians, on application to any of the druggists' stores where the Water is for sale.—*Adv.*

An importing house retailing men's furnishings at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., at prices never witnessed in this City. See prices under "Dry Goods," inside.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Gent's Calf-Sewed Gaiters $5.

Calf Oxfords Box-toes, $4 50.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS.
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Dr. E. B. Foote, Author of "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter, at his office, No. 126 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

Dyspepsia Tablets—Relieve and cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. By mail, 60 cents per box.
S. G. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, New-York.

Fourth of July.—Ladies for the country, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. Monograms, French Note Paper, &c., best in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

A.—Buy your Hats from Burke, No. 28 Fulton-st. His styles are worn by the bon ton.

MARRIED

BENTLEY—HEDGES.—On Thursday, June 25, by Rev. James B. Patterson, at the residence of the bride's mother, Elizabeth, N. J., J. EDWARD BENTLEY, of New-York City, to ANNIE, daughter of the late William Hedges, of the latter place.

COFFIN—WOOD.—On Tuesday, June 30, at the Unitarian Chapel, New-Bedford, Mass., by Rev. Mr Potter, WILLIAM H. COFFIN, of New-York, to Miss MARY H. WOOD, of New-Bedford, Mass.

CRUMP—RIKER.—At Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, June 30, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, George Elder, Esq., by Rev. G. H. Gregory, SAMUEL CRUMP to ANNA E., daughter of the late Col. J. Lafayette Riker, both of this City.

NELSON—BULL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Sprole, CHARLES NELSON to MARY M. BULL, daughter of the late James Bull, of Newburg, N. Y.

PETTIGREW—DECKER.—On Tuesday, June 30, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. Dr. McNair, JOHN F. PETTIGREW to KATE J., only daughter of Moses J. Decker, Esq.

SODEN—MASTERSON.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday, June 28, by Rev. Wm. McClelland, PETER SODEN, of Sing Sing, to Miss LIZZIE MASTERSON, of this City.

☞ Staten Island papers please copy.

QUACKENBUSH—RUTTER.—On Tuesday, June 30, by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH to FRANCES L., daughter of the late John Rutter, all of this City.

ROSENBAUM—BACHRACH.—On Wednesday, July 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Adler, SIGMUND D. ROSENBAUM to MARY, only daughter of S. Bachrach, all of this City. No cards.

VAN DYKE—MCALPINE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 1, at the Sands-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr. Delamater, SIDNEY B. VAN DYKE to JOSIE MCALPINE, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ABBOT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 1, in Rochester, N. Y., JOHN M. ABBOT, son of Abiel Abbot, of Jersey City, aged 39 years.

BLAUVELT.—On Tuesday, June 30, MARIA WOOD, wife of J. C. Blauvelt, Jr., in the 28th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from her late residence, No. 531 Hudson-st., on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

BANKS.—At Babylon, L. I., on Tuesday morning, June 30, suddenly, of hemorrhage, EDWARD M. BANKS, son of the late Theodore Banks, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 332 Lexington-av., on Thursday, July 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOKE.—On Wednesday, July 1, of scarlet fever, HARRY DEXTER, only child of Harry C. and Harriet R. Cooke, aged 2 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 349 West 20th-st., new number.

DENSLOW.—At Inwood, on Tuesday morning, June 30, WILLIAM WALLACE DENSLOW, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services on Thursday, at 12 o'clock noon, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. R. B. Denslow, New-Haven, Conn.

DANFORTH.—In Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 30, JONATHAN DANFORTH, of this City, aged 64 years.

JOY.—At Ovid, N. Y., of heart disease, on Friday, June 26, HORATIO N. JOY, aged 49 years.

KIDDER.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Wednesday, July 1, at 12 M., CHARLOTTE ADAMS KIDDER, widow of the late William Kidder, of New-York City, and formerly of Boston, Mass., in her 84th year.

Funeral at 12 M. on Friday, July 3, from her late residence. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st., at 8¼ and 10 o'clock A. M.

KEARNY.—On Wednesday, July 1, ARCHIBALD KENNEDY KEARNY, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av., on Friday, July 3, at 4 P. M., without further notice.

LOGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 1, ELEANOR LOGAN, widow of William Logan, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 148 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

MACFARLANE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 30, SARAH A., wife of John M. Macfarlane, and daughter of Mr. George W. Fodd, aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 221 West 37th-st., on Friday, July 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 1, DANIEL T. PARKER, in the 69th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, July 2, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 331 Atlantic-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

STRANG.—On Tuesday, June 30, JOHN STRANG, aged 77 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, near Sing Sing, on Friday, July 3, at 12 M., without further notice.

SPRAGUE.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 173 Madison-av., on Wednesday afternoon, July 1, JOHN H. SPRAGUE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCORE.—On Wednesday, July 1, MARGARET SCORE.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Friday, July 3, from her late residence, No. 9 Patchen-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, July 1, WILLIAM C., eldest son of Lemuel Smith, and grandson of John H. Stephens, aged 21 years.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. S. T. Peters, No. 39 East 38th-st., on Friday, July 3, at 2 P. M.

TURTON.—On Wednesday morning, July 1, at Sands' Point, L. I., HENRIETTA, daughter of John and Henrietta Turton, aged 9 months and 8 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock. Steamboat *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip at 9¾, returning to the City at 6 in the afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending July 4, 1868, will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, closing at 12 o'clock, noon, and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10; and G, at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on SATURDAY, July 4, closing at 11 o'clock A. M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:45; C, O and D, 8:25; E and F, 8:10; and G, at 8 o'clock A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or out door use. Anyone having the use of the hands can propel and guide one; having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH AND SCROFULA cured—guaranteed no cure no pay—by the inventor of the patent Invisible Organic Vibrator for incurable Deafness. Treatise sent free. Dr. T. HUNT STILWELL, No. 198 Bleecker-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of committees of the different branches of trade interested in house-building, in response to a call of a committee of master masons, was held at Kidder's Building, June [illegible], at 8 o'clock P. M.

On motion of Mr. A. [illegible], Mr. Willis Blackstone was unanimously elected Chairman and Marc Eidlitz Secretary. Mr. Blackstone, upon taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks [illegible] the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That [illegible] of trade interested in house-building, do heartily concur [illegible] the eight-hour system, the restrictions about apprentices and the oppressive rules of the workingmen's unions generally [illegible] meetings of the different branches of house-building be called for the purpose of cooperating with and encouraging the masons in their opposition to the demands of the Bricklayers' Union.

Resolved, That a committee of five, representing different trades, be appointed to wait upon [illegible] the time agreed upon for the completion of their buildings.

Resolved, That when we adjourn we adjourn to meet on Tuesday, July 7, and that [illegible] the action taken by them to this meeting, to be held at the same place at 8 o'clock P. M.

MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

SEE THE REVOLUTION OF TO-DAY.

Tammany Hall Platform.
Wm. H. Sylvis, of the Workingmen's Union.
Deaconesses in Plymouth Church.
Meaning of the Chase Movement. Calhoun on Treasury Notes. THE REVOLUTION, for sale on all the news stands and at the office, No. 37 Park-row, Room 20.

TRIAL OF BREECH-LOADERS.

The members of the Special Commission Judges appointed and [illegible] are invited to be present THURSDAY, July 2, at Jones' Wood, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., and to report to the undersigned at the room of the Publication Committee.

F. SIGEL, Chairman of Special Commission.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times* office. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NO. 189 FOR JULY 4.
(Published this day.)
COMMENCES THE
EIGHTH VOLUME OF
THE ROUND TABLE.
A SATURDAY REVIEW OF POLITICS, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART.

From The New-York Tribune, June 25, 1868.

"We want a good weekly paper, whose essays shall be well considered, yet short and entertaining; which shall combine the careful and judicial character of the reviewer with the sprightliness of the daily journal; which shall discuss fearlessly the problems of politics, and touch with graceful pen the current topics of literature, art, science and society—a paper, in fine, like the London *Spectator*, only a little more lively, or like the *Saturday Review*, but with more variety and less cynicism.... [illegible] Who will give it us?"

[illegible]

SCALE OF TERMS.

One copy 1 year	$6 00
One copy 6 months	[illegible]
One copy 3 months	[illegible]
One copy 1 year, clergymen and teachers	4 00
(No deduction for less than one year.)	
Five copies 1 year	[illegible]

During the month of July only, the ROUND TABLE is offered to clubs of ten (not necessarily to the same address) for $40 a year.

The Publishers decline all responsibility for remittances sent through the mails unless in the shape of Drafts on New-York, Checks, or Post Office money-orders.

Address THE ROUND TABLE ASSOCIATION,
132 Nassau-street, New-York.

DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED STATES.
What it has Done, What it is Doing, and What it will Do.
By Hon. RANSOM H. GILLET,
Formerly Member of Congress from St. Lawrence County, N. Y.; some time Registrar and Solicitor of the United States Treasury Department, and Solicitor for the United States in the Court of Claims, &c.

Dedicated by special permission, to Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and written under the advice and with the concurrence of leading Democratic Statesmen.

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[illegible]

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THE WELCOME GUEST.
READY EARLY THIS MORNING.
THE LARGEST, 16 PAGES,
HANDSOMEST, BY ODDS,
CHEAPEST, BY 4 CENTS, and
BEST IN EVERYTHING
ILLUSTRATED, STORY AND MISCELLANEOUS WEEKLY PAPER
ever published,
and will be for sale by all respectable newsdealers at only
SIX CENTS A COPY.

[illegible] NOVEL, entitled
A HOUSE OF CARDS:
OR,
A TERRIBLE WOMAN.
☞ Don't fail to get the first number.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—[illegible] HARPER'S HANDBOOK, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE [illegible]

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE [illegible] HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

A PIANO AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—[illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE [illegible] July 3, 1868, [illegible]

THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman.
ANDREW J. PLUMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. SHAW, }

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

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NET SURPLUS	163,885 32
TOTAL ASSETS	$316,885 32

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And NO. 11 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

76TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July out of the profits of the last six months.

At an election held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN BODINE,
JAMES B. BLOSSOM,
BRYAN H. SMITH,
JOSHUA SUTTON,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
JOHN T. BRUCE,
JOSEPH RUDD,
ALBERT W. GREEN,
GEORGE W. PLATT,
JESSE SELIGMAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
BENJ. M. STILWELL,
SAM'L F. WHITING,
HARRISON P. LISCOMB,
GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
EDWARD C. BADEAU,
ROBERT KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. P. FURNALD was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice-President.

JUNE 13, 1868. TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 303 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, AT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT., One Million Dollars of their Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.

Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and the franchises of the Company.

The outstanding Bonds of the Company, due in 1873, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the old issue the amount to be paid for taxes.

L. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Peoria are prepared to purchase 25,000 bonds of that city issued for railroad purposes. The undersigned are authorized to receive offers of the whole, or any part of the same, until July 1. Right reserved by Commissioners to reject all offers not deemed satisfactory.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of Twenty Thousand Dollars of said Bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 29, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be opened on the 8th day of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. CHASE, Secretary.

ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY will be held WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, foot of 24th-st., N. R.

JOHN T. CONOVER, President.
MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1868, will be paid in full, free of Government tax, on presentation on and after that date at the Banking House of FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons (for which blanks will be furnished on application) will be received for examination from and after the 24th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

ATHENS COUNTY (OHIO) COUPONS, due July 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of WM. HOGE & CO., No. [illegible]

ILLINOIS COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of all descriptions, that are in default of interest, [illegible] GEO. O. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, June 30, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $38 97 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS

Of First Mortgage Bonds.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Coupons of First Funding Bonds.

DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.

Due July 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st prox., less Government tax.

ALSO, DUE JULY 1, 1868:

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Coupons of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government tax;

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, OF GEORGIA, Coupons of Consolidated 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.

ALSO, DUE JULY 6, 1868:

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD DIVIDEND, 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on PREFERRED Stock.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES LOANS OF 1847 AND 1848.

In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the holders of United States bonds of the loans of 1847 and 1848 are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed at the Treasury Department in Washington, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York, *on and after the first day of July*, 1868 (proximo; and that interest on the aforesaid bonds will cease after June 30, inst.

All bonds must be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and indorsed by the party to whom payment is required to be made.

Where such assignments are executed in a representative or fiduciary capacity, the evidence of authority to make the assignment must accompany the certificates. Should that evidence be already filed with the Department, the date of its transmission and the bureau in which it was lodged should be stated.

Certificates presented should be listed in a schedule, in which the numbers, denominations, names of payees, and other data above required, should be set forth.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Asst. Treas.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM K. THORN,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,
JOHN RANDALL,
ELISHA BROOKS,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,
A. M. BININGER,
EDMUND HURRY,
DANIEL B. PIERSON,
CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WM. T. LONGWORTH,
RICHARD C. COMBES,
THOMAS B. PECK,
JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
SAMUEL RAYNOR.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-ST.

The annual election for a Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1868. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed on the 29th June.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

FRACTIONAL SHARES OF THE ABOVE stock bought and for sale in sums to suit.

CLARENCE S. DAY,

Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1 New-st., New-York. Stocks, bonds and Government securities bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana State and Railroad Bonds and Coupons, by

J. M. WEITH & CO.,
No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE July 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:

Charleston Gas Light.
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Chicago City Tunnel.
Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Alabama State 8 ₩ cent., new issue, due first Monday of July.
Missouri State, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. R. Co.
Hannibal and St. Joseph's, "Convertible."
Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Co., Dividend No. 2.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R. Co.,
NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1868, FROM the following named bonds will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office:

G. & C. U. R. R. Co. Elgin and State Line Bonds.
G. & C. U. R. R. Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.
Beloit and Madison R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Milwaukee and Chicago R. R. Co. 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Chicago and Milwaukee R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Winona and St. Peter R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.—The coupons due 1st July next from Bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this Bank.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE ATLANTIC AND GULF R. R. Co.,
SAVANNAH, June 12, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the above Company, due 1st July next, payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st.

D. MACDONALD, Treasurer.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due July 1, 1868, payable in New-York, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

LABOR BUREAU.

Whereas, The amount of unskilled labor in the City of New-York is in excess of the demand, and in the Winter months forms a serious burden on the Public Charities, while in the interior of the country there is at all times a deficiency of such labor; therefore,

Resolved, That a Bureau be established on the 1st of July, at the Central Office of the Commissioners, under the direction of the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, to facilitate the emigration of unemployed labor to the interior, and subject to the following rules:

Books shall be provided in which shall be recorded the names and residences of reputable and able-bodied applicants for employment, their ages, places of nativity, length of residence in the City, trade or vocation, whether married or single, the number of persons dependent upon them for support, and the health, age and sex of each of such persons.

Applications for labor from the interior will be recorded, setting forth the names of the applicants and their residences, the kinds of labor required, the nationality, sex and age of the persons desired, whether married or single, and with or without families, and the limit of time from date of application in which such persons may be forwarded.

All applications for labor must be accompanied by a certificate of a Justice of the Peace, or an Overseer of the Poor of the town in which the applicant resides, that he is of good moral character, and competent to fulfil the payment of a contract for $50.

With every application there must be sent a sum of money or a draft at sight on New-York, sufficient to pay the traveling expenses of the persons required, and ten per cent. in addition, for provisions while on the journey.

If the person applied for be not forwarded by the time specified in the application, the money or draft will be held subject to the order of the applicant, or remitted to him in such manner as he shall direct.

When the conditions of the applicants for labor are fulfilled, and persons sent in accordance therewith, binding contracts will be made in behalf of such applicants with the person sent, that they shall on their arrival, immediately and satisfactorily perform such number of days' labor as may amount at the current wages, at the residence of the applicants, to the sum advanced for their transportation.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.,
(late Williamsburgh, L. I.)

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.

DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000, entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, (free of Government tax,) will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after Monday, July 20, 1868. Interest not withdrawn will bear interest as principal from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

WM. S. WHITTOCK, N. J. HAINES, } Vice Pr's. | JOHN McLEAN, Pres. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH.
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.

Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.

Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO 58 BOWERY, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.—1868, JULY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from National Tax) will be paid on and after TUESDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BOYCE,
Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary, P. T.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. Co., CLEVELAND, O., June 15, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of the Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

The transfer books (now closed) will be opened on Thursday, the 18th of June, inst., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 20th of June, inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 2d of July, proximo.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 23, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free from Government tax), payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo.

Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th of July.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868. }

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on an after the 6th of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant to the 1st proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, (NO. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer Books will be closed until July 9 prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government Tax, has been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent. free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 1.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	82,301 55

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY. }

22D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this Company have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

T. PAULMIER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1868. }

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1868. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868. }

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1 proximo.

The transfer book will be closed from June 24 to July 1.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 30, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2¼ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.

W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, out of the profits of the last six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next.

Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst., until 1st proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to June 30, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 24 until the 3d proximo.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868. }

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF New-York, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. and reopened on the 2d of July.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the past six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business this day, until July 2.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT, FREE of tax, has been declared payable on and after July 6. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will close on 20th inst., and reopen on the 1st prox.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868. }

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868. }

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1868.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date to the morning of FRIDAY, July 3, 1868.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

Have the largest assorted stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES, of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in material and repeal of tax, we will, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,

No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Also, mattresses, bedding, looking glasses, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &c.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES, at reasonable prices, just opened at No. 706 Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place.

JOHN TRIGGE, late with Ball, Black & Co.

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500 SINGLE HAIR MATTRESSES TO loan during the Convention at DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

FIREWORKS.

XLCR FIREWORKS.
9 Dey-st., near Broadway.

Don't delay orders. The great rush just before the 4th, makes it impossible to give the attention we desire.

W. R. SCOFIELD,
No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

Trade mark for past 12 years—Dunston & Scofield.

FIREWORKS!

NEW-YORK LABORATORY, FOR THE SALE OF HADFIELD'S PREMIUM FIREWORKS. Fire crackers, torpedoes, colored fires, &c. Exhibition pieces of various designs. Orders promptly attended to.

M. BENNETT, No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 [illegible] Washington-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOEL SEYMOUR, of the town of Castleton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, formerly a member of the firm of Childs & Seymour, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHESTER O'NEILL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY P. BUSHE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHILLIPP LIPPMANN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 1, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. COPLAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John M. Copland, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1868.

je25-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. ALLING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James M. Alling, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1868.

je25-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH S. HAMLEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph S. Hamlen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1868.

je18-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Sidney Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of June, 1868.

je18-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES P. CARTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James P. Carter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je18-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DE FOREST FOX, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of De Forest Fox, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je18-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT D. HAMLEN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Robert D. Hamlen, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been to wit, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon petition of himself by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je18-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC STANTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Isaac Stanton, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.

D. A. STEPHENS, Assignee,
je18-law3wTh Newburgh, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND LICHTENSTADTER, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sigmund Lichtenstadter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
je18-law3wTh* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES SPORBORG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moses Sporborg, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je18-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,348.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles W. Adams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je25-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT PHYFE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Albert Phyfe, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
jy2-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,072.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD W. KING, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard W. King, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy2-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,047.—In the matter of HENRY KOONS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee in bankruptcy of Henry Koons, of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Buffalo, June 30, 1868.

ALONZO TANNER,
jy2-law3wTh Assignee, &c., No. 418 Main-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY TERWILLIGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Terwilliger, of the village of Monticello, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

SAMUEL E. DIMMICK,
jy2-law3wTh* of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS BARNET and ISAAC BACH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS RICHMOND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS LYNCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS H. HARDY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE A. ADAMS, of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN MITCHELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 1, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,050.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. CARR, a bankrupt.—By order of the said Court, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt, that the second meeting of said creditors will be had before Joseph D. Husbands, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 50 Reynolds-arcade, in the City of Rochester, in said district, on the 30th day of July, 1868, at 10 A. M. And further notice is hereby given that the third meeting of said creditors will be had before the said Register at his said office in said district on the 10th day of August, 1868, at 10 A. M.—Dated Rochester, N. Y., June 29, 1868.

DE L. CRITTENDEN,
as Assignee of the above named Bankrupt.

NO. 1181.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HARTMAN, bankrupt.—On this 13th day of June, A. D., 1868, on reading the petition for the bankrupt's discharge in the above matter: It is ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 13th day of July, A. D., 1868, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the New-York *Times* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, two newspapers printed in said district, for three times, once a week; and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear, at the same time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered by the Court, that all such creditors whose places of residence are known, shall be entitled to a service of notice of the said petition and order, either personally or by letter addressed to them at their known usual place of residence, attested by the Clerk of the Court, or served at their usual place of abode by the Marshal or his deputy, or sent by mail, whereof due proof shall be given.

Witness the Honorable SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Judge of the said Court, and the Seal thereof, at [L. S.] the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS,

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original order.

Dated at New-York, this 13th day of June, 1868.

I. T. WILLIAMS, Register in Bankruptcy.

je18-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS S. WIEDER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Marcus S. Wieder, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1868.

je25-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SEARL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Augustus Searl aforesaid, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1868.

je25-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELY HOPPOCK, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Ely Hoppock, City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal,
JULY 1, 1868. Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON GANS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 24, 1868.

je25-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. M. RAMSEY, GEORGE H. RAMSEY, JOHN L. COLES, DAVID H. COLES, J. D. TREDWAY, and THEO. G. ASCOUGH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of each of the above-named bankrupts, and of the estate of each of them, who were copartners carrying on business in the City of New-York, and who were on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, 1868.

NATHANIEL ELLIS, Assignee,
jy2-law3wTh* No. 24 Walker-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB J. VAN PELT, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 27, 1868.

jy2-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,382.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. MERRIAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John S. Merriam, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy2-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 163 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or as general servant; will be found neat, economical and respectful; a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to take care of growing children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' reference. Call for two days at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing; no objection to go in the country; has seven years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; reference from her last employer. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family, by a respectable young girl; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a private family; excellent washer and ironer and plain cook; wishes to be the only servant; City only. Call at No. 312 Mott-street, in the rear basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS woman as excellent laundress, or chambermaid and laundress or fine washing; can polish, do French fluting and do up fine muslins; has good City references; country or city; at No. 329 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, young girls for housework, chambermaids, nurses, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. and 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid and waitress; she thoroughly understands her business, care of silver, &c.; country or City; has the best of City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL at any kind of employment; has a good sewing-machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 332 Henry-st., near Grand-st.

WANTED—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping, desires a situation for an excellent Protestant nurse and seamstress; could worthily sustain any position of trust. Apply at No. 47 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; will take meat or pastry in a small hotel; country or City; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 62 Hazard-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITuation in the City; will assist with washing and ironing if required. Call at present employer's, No. 51 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as plain seamstress, to go out by the day or week, in a private family. Apply at No. 239 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all branches; City or country; the best City references. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has four years' City reference from her last place. No. 345 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 209 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man; no objection to the country; the best of City reference from his late employer; has fifteen years' experience. Call on or address C. C., Harness-store, No. 33 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as City coachman, pad groom or postilion, or any capacity where proper care of horses is required; best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man that understands thoroughly the care of green-house grapery and conservatory, as well as outdoor culture of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Address O. R. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, man as gardener; is capable of taking the charge and management of a gentleman's farm and all kinds of cattle and stock; wife is a first-class cook. Address B. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; best of City references given. Can be seen at Trainor's, saddle and harness maker, No. 449 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A BOY, AGED 17, A SITUAtion in a store or office; writes a good hand. Address D. A. S., No. 327 West 43d-st.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a hardware store, by a young man, with four years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box 106 *Times* Office.

A CIVIL ENGINEER, OF SIXTEEN years' experience, is now open for an engagement. Address CIVIL ENGINEER, Box 137 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.—GOOD bricklayers, willing to work ten hours at the rate of $5 per day, will find steady employment by calling on the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Master Masons, at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., N. Y., from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, CAPABLE WOman, to cook in a small family; also, a skillful, industrious man to work on a farm. Apply, between 10 and 12 this day, at No. 109 (late No. 63) East 26th-st., near the Harlem Railroad Depot.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS WAITER girls; also two scrub girls and three laundry women for a Summer hotel. Apply at No. 237 4th-av., near 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house, two office boys, residing with their parents. Address Post Office Box No. 2,322, with name, residence and reference in own handwriting.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARVER FOR A restaurant. Address H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French Home School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 16. Especial attention given to modern languages, music and art. Lewis' Gymnastics. The prospectus at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or of Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A.M., Rector.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, NO. 62 Bowery and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, open every day and evening; strangers visiting the City secure private instruction in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., by the lesson, week or longer.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French family and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 33d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 15. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER Principals.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of FOX & SALTER, as real estate and insurance brokers, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, MARTIN FOX withdrawing from the firm. The business will be carried on as before, at No. 407 8th-av. and No. 300 West 31st-st., by ALBERT SALTER, Jr.

MARTIN FOX,
ALBERT SALTER, JR.

Dated New-York, June 29, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. WM S. ALEXANDER, JR., is admitted a partner in our house from this date.

SWAN & PAYSON,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, BEST New-York build; been used only six months. Can be seen at E. H. ARNOLD & SON'S, 102 Franklin-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

COTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 8
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12

Chief cabin passage......$130
Second cabin passage......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CONSIGNEES PER SCOTIA AND MALTA are requested to remove, before the 4th inst., their goods, now lying at owners' risk of fire or other injury on the Company's wharf, Jersey City. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.: MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO. With other first-class steamers building.

MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12

From Pier No. 46 North River. Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA	July 2	TRIPOLI	July 16
MALTA	July 9	ALEPPO	July 23

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT. The new iron North German steamship SMIDT, (Capt. H. RASCHEN,) of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, SATURDAY, July 25.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin......$75 } Payable in Gold.
Second Cabin......30
Steerage......22

An experienced surgeon on board. For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE. favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA	July 4	IOWA	July 25
HIBERNIA	July 11	COLUMBIA	Aug. 1
EUROPA	July 18	CALEDONIA	Aug. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY, June 29
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, July 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax)	MONDAY, July 14
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, July 18

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency. Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.* Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE. The steamship HELVETIA will leave SATURDAY, July 4, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE. Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon FOUR TIMES A MONTH, On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. JULY 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER. Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA. By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on THURSDAY, July 9. Per cubic foot, 90 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents. Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twelve days in advance of shipments by the North American Steamship Company's departure of July 4. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad. NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT. THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before, when those dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon. JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA. JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN. These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be as low as by any other line. For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent. WM. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-President. No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA. The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 23d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin. Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold fields of Hokitika, New-Zealand. Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here. For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE. Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one day. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions. Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to L. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23. MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 2. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 9. MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16. All letters must pass through the Post Office. For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Line. Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: MARIPOSA......KEMBLE......FRIDAY, July 3. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD. Will commence their regular summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——, leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted), at......10 30 A. M. and......4 10 P. M. Leaving Long Branch at......7 30 A. M. and......1 00 P. M. Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:20 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.

Fare each way......$1 00
Excursion tickets......1 50
Monthly commutation......20 00

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st. Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK. Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38. W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

TO THE VIRGINIA SULPHUR SPRINGS, THE NATURAL BRIDGE AND GREAT BATTLE-FIELDS OF THE WAR. The New-York and Philadelphia Railroad line issue excursion tickets by various routes to the above points at low rates. Bills, with map and description of routes, fares and tickets, can be obtained at the New-Jersey Railroad Ticket Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Nos. 193, 229 and 944 Broadway. F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent. F. W. RANKIN, General Pass Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA. NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO. Travelers can now procure THROUGH TICKETS from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada. For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Stage Department, No. 84 Broadway.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY, (finest lake scenery in the United States,) VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. 70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE. Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M. On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop. Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip: 8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree. 9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. 4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree. 6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations. All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION. On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch. Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains. Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:15 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:32 P. M.; [illegible] and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house and lot within one hour of the City Hall; must be pleasantly and healthfully located. Address, giving price, location, and full particulars, R. D., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

STEAMBOATS.

THE BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON, from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE. In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON......$1 00
TO NEWPORT......1 00

Meals 50 cents. Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class......$1 00
To Providence, first class......1 00

The new and elegant [illegible] STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. [illegible] From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., And foot of 10th-st., East River, at 5 P. M. Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at [illegible] reaches Providence at [illegible] ample time for all the Eastern trains. Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 10th-st., East River, have one-half hour longer at their homes, and avoid the [illegible] of the City. Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the [illegible] 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers [illegible] morning, on the down trip, [illegible] as desire it. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY. NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES. The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:30, 3:20. Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40. Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET. Fare to Boston (Cabin)......$1 00. Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line. One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours. J. LITTLEFIELD, Agent. NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by other lines. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, June 28, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 28, 2 P. M.
Monday, June 29, 10 A. M.	Monday, June 29, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, June 30, 10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, June 30, 2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, July 1, 3 P. M.	Thursday, July 2, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 2, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 3, 6 A. M.
Friday, July 3, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, July 3, 6:30 P. M.

FARE 25 CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. On and after TUESDAY, June 30, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40, 34th-st. 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:15, landing at Sing Sing 6:50, Nyack 7:20, Irvington 7:50, Hastings 8:05, Yonkers 8:20, arriving at 34th-st. 9:10. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge. Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—RAILroad time, half railroad fare.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45, and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves Pier No. 25 N. R., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAMER ESCORT will leave New-York, FRIDAY, July 3, 1868, at the usual hour, instead of Thursday, July 2, so as to take passengers to the Regatta at Sag Harbor, on SATURDAY, July 4. She will resume her regular trips the following week.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, ONE OR two rooms, until the first of October next, with board, and with privilege of taking board for Winter; location between 28th and 40th sts. and Madison and 6th avs.; terms to be stated. Address Box No. 706 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, TWO suites of handsomely furnished rooms on first and second floors; also single rooms. Transient boarders taken during Summer. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 11 University-place, corner 8th-st.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASant rooms, with board, in a New-England family. Terms very reasonable for the Summer months. House first class. Reference required. Apply at No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., near Park-av., three handsomely furnished rooms with good board will be let for the Summer to families or single gentlemen, or may be engaged for the Winter. Terms moderate.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—TEMPORARILY OR PERmanently, singly or in suites; also one suitable for a physician's office. Apply at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms on second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals; desirable neighborhood.

A HOUSE OF FOURTEEN ROOMS partly furnished, pleasant and desirable; will board out part of rent and allow [illegible]. Apply at No. 348 West 35th-st.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Suites of rooms and single rooms, furnished, for gentlemen, without board, at moderate prices.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED, including parlor; location pleasant, and convenient to cars, at No. 8 West 18th-st., second door from 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR gentlemen only, in a private family, at No. 114 Waverley-place, near Washington-square.

APARTMENTS TO LET—ON SECOND floor, to a man and wife without children, at No. 104 Division-st., corner Allen-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—NEW AND ELEgantly furnished rooms at moderate prices in a private family. No. 124 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms to let, either with or without board.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS with board for transient or permanent boarders, at No. 52 University place.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD—AT NO. 37 Henry-st.; suites of handsomely furnished rooms for families or single gentlemen.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, OR single room, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 530 3D-AV. (new house,) singly or in suites for housekeeping.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only. No. 57 West 24th-st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 86 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 30 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Av. St. Nicholas,

AND

GRAND DRIVE.

Highest Cash Prices Paid

FOR LOTS ON EITHER OF THE ABOVE AVENUES,

North of 125th-st. and East of 10th-av.

APPLY TO

JOHN McCLAVE,

NO. 44 PINE-ST.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACT WISELY! DON'T BUY until you have seen the CHOICE VILLA PLOTS of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at the station at RUTHERFORD PARK, Erie Railway, 40 minutes from Chambers-st. For Maps, Circulars, Terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company, or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

AT LEASE OR FOR SALE, **RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,** ON THE PASSAIC RIVER. 40 minutes from New-York via Erie Railway. This new and magnificent hotel, finished in first-class style, with water, gas, &c.; accommodations for 175 guests; grounds ample, fine river frontage, forest and ornamental shade trees. Apply on the premises, or to E. S. & J. TORREY, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

WORTH INVESTIGATING. BUILDING LOTS at $10 per month, less than THREE MILES from New-York City, in the beautiful village of WOODSIDE. Can be reached in twelve minutes from 34th-st., or in thirty-five minutes by James' Slip Ferry. See column advertisement daily in the *Evening News*, or examine plan and map of property at store No. 98 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMproved property in Newark or Orange, ten acres at Clifton, N. J., midway between Paterson and Passaic, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, forty-five minutes from New-York, and five minutes' walk from the depot, and fronting on the Paterson and Hoboken Plank Road. The "Clifton" and "Lake View Land Associations" are upon either side, which are being rapidly improved, by grading, buildings, plank walks, &c., &c. Apply to A. M. RODWELL, No. 171 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE for City property, containing 100 acres, situated in the town of Milton, Saratoga County, three miles from Ballston Spa, about five miles from Saratoga Springs, with good house, barn, cowshed, hen-house, corn crib, &c.; about 70 acres under cultivation, 20 acres timber land, 4 acres of cranberries, fifty young apple trees; will be sold, with crop in ground, cheap for cash. Address THOMAS, Station B, New-York City, care of Wm. Hutton.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence, situated on one of the finest public squares in the City of New-Haven, Conn. This place is in an excellent neighborhood, one of the most substantial residences in the City of New-Haven, a city noted for its fine residences and good society. The lot extends from street to street, and is well supplied with fruit, shade and shrubbery. Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State st., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK—ABOUT ONE mile from the village, 1½ miles from Poughkeepsie, adjoining Mr. Boorman and Mr. Miller's, a mansion surrounded by magnificent shade trees, with carriage house, barn, and other outbuildings; green-house, large variety of plants, splendid garden tastefully laid out, surrounded by graveled walks; yard stocked with fruits, flowers and vegetables; 36 acres; a very fine place; price $15,000; will trade for City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY AND CITY COMbined—House and four or more lots at Harlem, on 116th (wide) st.; double house, 38x40, first class, with high basement, two stories and attic, fifteen rooms, fine wide piazzas, splendid view of river, grounds filled with choice fruit, vines and shrubbery, partly furnished or unfurnished; possession Aug. 1; terms easy. Apply to or address J. T. KENYON on the premises, 116th-st., between Avenue A and river, or KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 28 Nassau-st.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE CERtain parties connected with banks and insurance companies, we have extended the time for advancing the price of the two-acre villa plots, one hour from the City, near depot, in mountain region of New-Jersey, from July 1 to July 10, thus giving the Fourth of July for viewing the property. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau st.

AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH—WILL BE sold 15 per cent. below its actual value, a desirable country seat in perfect order; most eligibly situated on high ground, and only one hour from New-York; immediate possession. Address OWNER, Box 5,656 Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale very low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM, ON THOMAS-AV., near depot, a fine new house, with over three lots; price only $6,000; easy terms. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE or to let, at Rye and Portchester, on the New-Haven Railroad. Good roads and fine drives. For full particulars address JOHN F. MILLS, Portchester, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON 5TH-AV., MADISON-av., West 18th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 29th, 32d, 37th, 45th, 48th, 49th and 56th sts. WINANS, BREED & GRAVES, No. 135 Broadway, basement.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FINE THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR sale, French roof, basement, sub-cellar, heater, heating range, gas fixtures, &c., on Lafayette-av., opposite Tompkins-square, Brooklyn; $8,500, easy terms. HALL & BUCKLE, Nos. 101 and 103 Beekman-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, within a few minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, a new two-story house, containing 11 rooms; fine shade trees; will be rented at a low figure for the balance of the year. Also, a furnished house with 18 rooms, a fine lawn, stable and gardener's cottage, with six acres of land; it is one of the finest views on the island; immediate possession given. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., FIVE MINutes from the depot, a large country residence, with every convenience; grounds in perfect order; stable, green-house, ice-house (filled) and other advantages. R. W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st., Post Office Box No. 5,363.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, DELIGHTFUL LOCAtion, convenient to cars and boat, surroundings unexceptionable, a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, together with use of kitchen, to a small and quiet family private. Address S., Box No. 4,613 Post Office.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, stables, icehouse, acres, ornamental grounds. R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Beautiful and healthy location; fine view; every convenience, furnished; terms very reasonable; possession given immediately. Address A. C. L., Box No. 99 Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated, at low price if applied for previous to July 4. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row. On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—TO LET, eight lots foot of 49th-st., two brick buildings, shed and dock; rent $2,500. Apply at 200 Clinton st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st. THURSDAY, JULY 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant country residence at upper Ravenswood, L. I., opposite 77th-st., New-York City, now occupied by Wm. H. Lockwood, Esq. These premises are most beautifully located, and for healthfulness are unsurpassed. The grounds consist of 2½ acres, and front on the East River, are beautifully laid out, and are stocked with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; large stable, coach-house, ice-house, boat and bathing house; within five minutes' walk of Astoria steamboat landing. House in complete order, and has all the modern improvements. For full particulars inquire of the auctioneer, or of WM. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 120 Maiden-lane.

[OFFICIAL.]
OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, } No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon a lot of two hundred and eighty-eight barrels distilled spirits, marked "B," for the satisfaction of taxes and penalty due the United States, under sec. 23, act of March 2, 1867, on an uncanceled bond for transportation, given by Frank Edwards, as principal, Jan. 10, 1867. And that I shall offer for sale at public auction, the said 288 barrels of distilled spirits (in bond) at the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 15 to 23 Whitehall-st., on the 1st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is adjourned to Aug. 13, 1868, at same time and place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector. JULY 1, 1868.

[OFFICIAL.]
OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, } No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the machinery, fixtures and tools belonging to Bernhard Schlessinger and others, contained in and upon the premises Nos. 42 and 44 Mott-st., in this City, for the payment of a tax due the United States, and duly assessed and returned to this office for collection. The property, consisting of all the machinery and apparatus, and its adjuncts, necessary for the operation of a first-class grain distillery, will be sold at public auction, upon the premises, on the 6th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

J. COLE, Auctioneer. GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 500 lots at East New-York, L. I., known as the "Military Parade Ground," by order of the Supreme Court—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, under the direction of Hon. James F. Pierce, Referee, 500 lots in Atlantic, Van Sinderen, Snediker, Henry, Williams, Alabama, Liberty, South Carolina avs., Broadway and Bushwick Boulevards; elegantly located on good grades on the four lines of City railroad to all of the Brooklyn ferries; terms liberal. For maps apply to Messrs. Crooke, Bergen & Pratt, Attorneys, No. 151 Montague-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer. BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar, TUESDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York: Absolute sale of the valuable improved property known as No. 486 Pearl-st., N. Y. The premises have a front on Pearl-st. of 31 feet 3 inches, with a large L in rear, and contains 2¼ City lots of ground. Two brick buildings on the property. Full particulars to-morrow; maps on Friday, July 3, at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st. WILL SELL BY AUCTION THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OFFICE AND OTHER DESKS, PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. Salesroom opposite Post Office, No. 37 Nassau-st. ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on THIS DAY and FRIDAY, July 2 and 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a splendid assortment of oil paintings, chromos, engravings, &c., the stock of a dealer declining business.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers. FRIDAY, JULY 3, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salerooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale. A general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, feather beds, hair mattresses, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves; also, rosewood pianos.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer. BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 2, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 46 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons landing.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REmaining assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE. This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week. Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany. Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.) CHARLES L. BEACH.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price. JOSEPH B. WEAVER. NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE. This delightful Summer resort, having undergone extensive repair and enlargement, will be opened for the accommodation of guests June 20, 1868. GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON. The Summer boarding season will commence July 1. Board for families or single gentlemen. Address L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

GLEN COVE PAVILION. This delightful Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Steamers from Peck-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. By L. I. Railroad, from James-slip, at 9½ A. M. and 4½ and 6 P. M. W. C. GIBSON, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA. LELAND BROTHERS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE—One of the most beautiful inland resorts. Pure mountain air, fishing, boating, &c.; no musquitoes. New-York and Brooklyn references. Daily stages from Monroe on the arrival of 10 A. M. train from New-York via Erie Railroad. M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE.—THE MOST DESIrable sea-shore resort to be found; board $8 to $12; fare 40 cents. Apply to H. B. KENT, 176 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

PERSONS DESIRING BOARD IN THE country, in a healthy locality, mountain scenery, house large and airy, with large yard, fine shades, milk, eggs, plenty of fruit and vegetables grown on the place, ice, and everything to make country life desirable and pleasant, can be accommodated immediately by addressing D. L. PRATT, Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass. Good stabling for horses if desired.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON OF THE Hudson; the house is well shaded, and the grounds extend to and command a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

PERSONS DESIRING UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE Summer board for ten weeks, after July 1, would do well to address, with references, Drawer No. 57 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

BOARD AT DUNDEE LAKE, NEAR Paterson, N. J.; good boating, fishing, &c.; stabling for horses. Those willing to pay a fair price for first-class board can address R. A., Paterson, N. J.

FARM-HOUSE BOARD—ADJOINING THE Heath House. For terms address S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTING HOUSE IS RETAILING men's furnishings at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., at prices never witnessed in this City. Very superior Dress Shirts $1 75, good Muslin Drawers 75c., best Linen Drawers $1 75, Gauze Undershirts 60c. up, superb Silk Shirts $2 25, Linen Collars $1 a dozen, finest "Dickens" Collar $2, Guyat Suspenders 75c.; Ties, Bows, Sleeve-buttons, Studs, &c., in wonderful profusion at half price.

KID GLOVES—GREAT REDUCTION.—WE have reduced the price of the best quality 20 cents; seconds, 25 cents. Ladies' and Misses' dog-skin, doe-skin, silk and thread, in great variety. Hosiery and underwear; Misses' kids, all sizes, $1; Swedes, 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

TOYS, DOLLS, BOATS, &C.—A BEAUTIful collection at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

MRS. S. A. MOODY'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING ABDOMINAL CORSET, No. 763 Broadway. Recommended by eminent members of the faculty as an invaluable remedial agent in all uterine or pelvic diseases and spinal difficulties. It is scientifically constructed, so that while it fulfils all the requirements for invalids, it is the most perfect fitting corset for dress purposes that was ever manufactured. Instructions for self-measurement free by mail.

REAL LACE BONNETS $15, WORTH $30. Warranted worth $30. All kinds of Bonnets and Hats at half price. L. BINNS' Millinery, largest in the world, No. 577 Broadway.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS, RICH DESIGNS. SPRING SALES, 1868, GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and ingrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
FOURTH WEEK OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT DRAMATIC SATIRE,
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY PUBLIC AND PRESS
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents. FOURTH WEEK OF DALY'S GREAT SUCCESS, A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. ALL THE NEW EFFECTS. THE GREAT STAR CAST. AND THE COOLEST THEATRE IN NEW-YORK.

BLIND TOM CONCERTS, AT LYRIC HALL, (6th-av., near 42d-st.) THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 2d, 3d and 4th. BLIND TOM. THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST. LAST THREE NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK. N. B.—GRAND FOURTH OF JULY MATINEE, On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY. JNO. M. KINNEY......Lessee and Manager. EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Mr. ALF. BURNETT, the inimitable humorist, assisted by the poetic reader, Miss HELEN NASH and the accomplished vocalist, Mrs. HATTIE GREEN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JULY 2, AT 8. FORTY-SIXTH GRAND CONCERT. PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Deutscher Schuetzen"	Hamm
2. Overture, "Night in Granada"	Kreutzer
3. Waltz, "Hochzeits-Klaenge"	Strauss
4. Entr' Act, "L'Etoile du Nord"	Meyerbeer
5. Overture, "William Tell"	Rossini
6. Ave Maria	Gounod
7. Polka Mazourka, "Stadt und Land" Polka Schnell, "Unter Donner und Blitz"	Strauss.
8. Cosatschoque, Fantasie sur une danse Cosaque	Dargoinijsky
9. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yvetot"	Adam
10. Serenade for Flute and French Horn Messrs. SIEDLER AND SCHMITZ.	Titl
11. Waltz, "Kroll's Ball-Klaenge"	Lumbye
12. Quadrille, "La Grand Duchesse"	Offenbach

CONDUCTOR......THEODORE THOMAS. NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. Private Boxes, with six admissions, $3 50 each. For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway. ON SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 4, TWO GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND MASONIC PICNIC, in aid of the MASONIC SCHOOL AND ASYLUM AT HAVANA, to be held at JONES' WOOD, TUESDAY, JULY 7, DAY AND EVENING. Music, both vocal and instrumental, dancing and performances of various kinds will be given. The following distinguished persons have kindly volunteered their services: Prof. W. B. HARRISON, comedian and satirist. Mons. LEON GIAVELLI, celebrated gymnast, and Prof. J. A. MACPHERSON, the well-known dancing master, who will have charge of the dancing. Music by Downing's Seventy-first Regiment Band and O'Brien's Eighth Regiment Band. Members of the Caledonian Club are expected to be present. Tickets 50 cents, which can be procured at the gate, of members of the Masonic fraternity; from W. H. BENJAMIN, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 3½ Barclay-st.; T. H. PASCALL, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, No. 422 8th-av., and of LOUIS JACOBSOHN, Secretary, No. 40 Broadway. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the picnic will take place on the day following.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY GRAND EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS AND LONG BRANCH, via Long Branch and Sea-Shore Railroad. The splendid steamboat RIVER QUEEN, Capt. DANIEL SALISBURY, will leave south side Desbrosses-st. Pier at 10:30 A. M., touching at Pier No. 3 North River at 10:45, for Long Branch and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Long Branch at 6:15 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 o'clock P. M. This will afford a splendid excursion and allow half a day at the sea-shore for bathing and recreation.

Tickets, to Highlands and return......$1 00
Tickets, to Long Branch and return......1 50

M. PAUL, Supt.

EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH, To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M. and New-Haven, returning at 11 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for the round trip $2; no charge for berths.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—To the Atlantic Ocean, landing at Keyport. The steamboat MATTEAWAN, Capt. T. V. ARROWSMITH, will make an excursion to the Atlantic Ocean on the Fourth of July, leaving New-York, Barclay-st. Pier, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M., going down the Bay, affording a fine view of the fortifications of the harbor, the new quarantine building on the west bank of the Highlands of Neversink, passing Sandy Hook out, on the Atlantic Ocean, landing at Keyport on her return, affording plenty of time for dinner, bathing, &c., leaving Keyport at 3:30 o'clock P. M., and arrive in the City at 5:30 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 80 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO SEA.—The new and elegant steamer JOHN ROMER will, weather permitting, make an excursion around the lightship off Sandy Hook on SATURDAY, July 4, giving a fine view of New-York Harbor, upper and lower bays, new fortifications, &c. The boat will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8:15; Montague-st., Brooklyn, at 9; 34th-st., North River, at 9:30; Barclay-st., North River, at 10, returning in time to witness the display of fireworks in the evening. Fare for the excursion, $1. Tickets and refreshments on board.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS AND AROUND THE LIGHTSHIP.—The sea-going steamer HERO OF NEW-YORK, Capt. POST, will leave Spring-st. and Pier No. 44 at 7:30 o'clock, Christopher-st. at 7:45, 34th-st. at 8, Peck-slip at 8:30, Broome-st. at 8:45 and Pier No. 4 North River at 9:30 A. M. Music, fishing-tackle and refreshments on board. Fare, $1; ladies, 50 cents. This steamer to charter for excursions. Apply at No. 308 West-st.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The large, magnificent steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. LEWIS DEMING, with all the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel, will leave SATURDAY, Fourth of July, from Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., 9:15; 34th-st., North River, 9:30; Pier No. 4 North River, 10 o'clock. A fine band of music will be on board. Dinner and refreshments will be provided. Fare for the entire excursion, $1.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—AROUND Sandy Hook Lightship and return. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will make an excursion on SATURDAY, July 4, around Sandy Hook Lightship, leaving 34th-st. 9:10 A. M., Warren-st. 10 o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, 10:30. Fare for the trip $1. Those who desire a pleasant sea Excursion will find this the finest opportunity of the day. Refreshments on board.

1868.—GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION of the Brooklyn Ferrymen around Staten Island, landing at Keyport, thus affording a splendid view of both sides of the island, also the Narrows and its fortifications. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE will leave as follows: 34th-st. Pier at 10 o'clock, 8th-st., 10:15; South 7th-st., Williamsburg, 10:30; Market-st., New-York, 11; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 11:15; Peck Slip, 11:30; Pier No. 3, North River, 11:45; Chambers-st., 12; Christopher-st., 12:15.

A.—FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE AND KARL'S PARK.—Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and WM. FLETCHER will leave Peck-slip every hour from 7 A. M. until 7 P. M. Leave Harlem every hour from 6 A. M. until 7 P. M., landing at 8th-st., Astoria and 120th-st., each way. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburg. The fast sailing steamer MAGENTA will leave Fulton ferry (Brooklyn) at 7¾ o'clock; Barclay-st. at 8; Christopher-st. at 8½; 34th-st. at 9 A. M. A fine band will accompany the boat. Two hours at Newburg. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn, the favorite steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, E. R., at 9:15 A. M., stopping at 10th and 37th sts., each way. Returning will arrive at New-York about 6 o'clock P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION FROM NEW-YORK TO WEST POINT.—The elegant steamer SEAWANHAKA, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York, from Peck-slip, at 9, and foot of West 34th-st. at 9:30. Fare for excursion, $1 50. Music and refreshments on board.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE will leave Harrison-st. Pier at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

JULY 4.—THE FAST STEAMBOAT THOMAS POWELL will make a grand excursion around Staten Island, leaving Franklin-st. at 9 A. M. Fare $1 for the excursion.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The swift steamboat MARY POWELL will leave Desbrosses-st. at 12 M. Fare, $1 for the excursion.

FOURTH OF JULY.—THE SPLENDID Steamboat THOMAS CORNELL, will make a grand excursion around Staten Island, leaving Harrison-street, N. R., at 10 A. M. Fare $1 for the excursion.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE OWNER OF A WHOLESALE drug business, established in 1834, owing to protracted sickness, is desirous to sell his stock, fixtures and good-will, thus affording an excellent opportunity for anyone wishing such business. Also, a chemical factory, with steam power, &c., at West Mount Vernon, Westchester County, in the immediate vicinity of the Harlem Railroad depot. Apply to GAIL, AX & KOCHLER, No. 175 Water-st., or No. 103 Maiden-lane.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH good references, and not less than $10,000, willing to make the business a specialty; can arrange for consignments from an English manufacturer of a class of goods largely sold for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, and not hitherto imported. Address, with real name, N. S. D., Post Office Box 683, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—A MILLINERY STORE, WITH OR without stock and fixtures; has been established ten years; with a lucrative business; in one of the most desirable localities in the Eastern part of the City; suitable for any kind of fancy goods trade. For particulars inquire upon the premises, No. 115 Avenue A.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $15,000, TO FILL a vacancy caused by death, to take part in the most profitable department of the publishing and stationery business; business established and most promising. Address or apply to H. A., care Babbit Bros., 42 John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. SEVENTEENTH WEEK—CROWDED NIGHTLY. G. L. Fox's Comic Spectacular Pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY,

HUMPTY	witnessed by upward of	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	180,000 persons. The hap-	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	piest combination of the	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	grotesque, the graceful and	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	the beautiful ever exhibit-	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	ed in New-York. The re-	DUMPTY.

nowned pantomimist and comedian, Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as......CLOWN. THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.

HUMPTY	A succession of marvels;	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	doors turn into blank walls,	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	boxes into chairs, walls	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	into tables, billiard tables	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	into cages, puddings into	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	heads, market stalls into	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	yachts, and sentry boxes	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	into steamboats, while boys	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	grow in minutes from five	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	years old to twenty.	DUMPTY.
HUMPTY	SATURDAY, JULY 4,	DUMPTY.

HUMPTY DUMPTY FESTIVAL MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY. Begins at 7¾......Concludes at 10:45. THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE. Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces (in consequence of arrangements previously entered into) the LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS OF THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA, entitled THE WHITE FAWN, introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S renowned PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway......Admission 50 cents. Coolest Theatre in the City. Third Week and continued success of the WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE, In B. A. Baker's Adaptation, from Offenbach's Opera Bouffe of THE GRAND DUCHESS. Nightly received with unbounded Applause. GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE. BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY HERRING. Mr. Frank Mordaunt will appear. Miss Herring as Vanderdecken in the FLYING DUTCHMAN, and Ragged Pat in IRELAND AS IT WAS. Leon Gevelli, Miss Carrie Edgar, Miss Vira Farrand, Bollas. PIPES IN A FIX.

NEW STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery. THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2. BENEFIT OF MISS HENRIETTA IRVING. MR. E. EDDY. MR. GEORGE BROOKS. T. G. RIGGS IN FOUR GREAT PLAYS. THE BOATMAN OF MILAN. STAGE STRUCK. TURN HIM OUT. IRISH TIGER. July 4, two Grand Performances.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE, New Tammany Building, 14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music. CROWDED HOUSES! GREAT HIT OF A FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING. Continued success of Unsworth and Dan Bryant's GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE. Screams of laughter at the great Western comedian, MR. JAMES EMMETT, as "Dat Deitch Gal vat Vinked at Me." EUGENE'S Burlesque African Ballet Troupe. Great Ballet Divertisement, entitled LOVE AMONG THE ROSES. The Great Steamboat Race! Terrific Explosion! NELSE SEYMOUR, EPH HORN, DAN BRYANT. Saturday, 4th July, first Bryant Matinee, at 2.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING. THE NEW REPUBLIC OF EMANCIPATION, On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—General Orders.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.—The Society will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, University-place, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting the business of the Society, electing officers for the ensuing year, and celebrating the ninety-second anniversary of our National Independence. There will be a special meeting of the Standing Committee at 11 A. M., at the same place. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the above anniversary. By order of HAMILTON FISH, President. WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

LADIES INTERESTED IN THE MEDICAL education of women are invited to attend a meeting for the discussion of the best plans of instruction, to be held at the New-York Infirmary, No. 128 2d-av., on FRIDAY, 3d inst., at 3 P. M. E. BLACKWELL, M. D.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK. SUMMER MEETING AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB. THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, July 2.
First Race—Hurdle Race, 1¾ miles, 6 Hurdles.
Second Race—Sweepstakes, three-year-olds, 1¾ miles.
Third Race—Grand National Stakes, 3-mile heats.
Fourth Race—Dash of 1 mile for a Cup, value $250, for all horses, to be ridden by members of the Club; Welter weights.
Races commence at 3 o'clock each day. Full particulars in small bills. Entrance to Course, $1; to Course and Stand, $2; to Course, Stand and Quarter-stretch, $3 each day. AUGUST BELMONT, President. J. B. IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD. JEROME PARK RACES. Extra trains for above will leave Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 1½ and 2 P. M.; returning after the races. City cars, going up, will land passengers at 42d-st. Depot. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Gen. Supt.

MUSICAL.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, Martha, Norma, Traviata, Trovatore, Crispino e la Comare, Der Freischutz, Un Ballo in Maschera, La Somnambula. Each opera arranged for the piano-forte, solo complete, with overture, and the whole of the music; price 50 cents. All the above in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, the cheapest collection of modern music in the world; 60 books, 50 cents each. To be had of all music or book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. Catalogues of BOOSEY'S cheap musical publications free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, by six first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied, if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand Piano-fortes for sale at bargains, or to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—20 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JUNE 30, TWO CHECKS TO OUR ORDER, stamped for deposit and indorsed. One drawn by A. Jakoil for $1,714 98. One drawn by J. A. Seaman for $65 10. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same in any way, as payment has been stopped. LYLES & POLHAMUS, No. 120 Front-st.

LOST—PATENT-LEVER GOLD WATCH, BERSley's make, with steel key attached; supposed to have been dropped in or leaving 5th-av. stage at 23d-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock Tuesday evening. A suitable reward will be given if left at United States Hotel, corner Fulton and Water sts.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEdiately by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of all venereal diseases, without mercury. [illegible] Dr. POWERS, are the only medicines to cure these diseases; all others drive the virus in the system. Consultation free at all hours.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED.—BALLOU'S Whisky Disinclinator never fails. Price $5 per package. For sale only by H. S. BALLOU, No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., New-York.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 80 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Grand Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Speeches by Senator Wilson, Gen. Van Wyck, C. S. Spencer and Others.

The mass meeting held at Cooper Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club, was a marked success, both in numbers and enthusiasm. Every seat, as well as all the available standing room in the large hall, was occupied, and the audience—which was composed in large part of ladies—was far above the average, in point of intelligence and character, of the audiences that usually attend political gatherings. The hall was handsomely decorated with Stars and Stripes and appropriate mottoes—the same that adorned the walls on the occasion of the ratification of the Chicago nominations. At 8 o'clock CHARLES SPENCER, the President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and addressed the audience as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The hotels and streets of the City are filled with excited, anxious, busy Democrats. Big Indians for the great pow-wow of the coming Fourth are preparing the new Tammany Hall, where they are to gather round the council fire, drink from the waters of the great spring and smoke the calumet of peace with their brethren from the South, upon the garments of some of whom Northern patriot hero blood has not yet dried. This Club deemed this a fitting time to invite you to gather here once more, and upon the very eve of the National Democratic Convention wave your flag before the face of the enemy. They are divided, uncertain, distracted, MIXED. The mountain will undoubtedly, in due time, be delivered, but whether of a lion or a mouse remains to be seen. Meantime we press on the "column advocating equal political rights and justice to all men," under a brave leader who never knew defeat, with a long record of victories in the past, and with unwavering and steadfast confidence in the future. [Great cheers.]

At the close of Mr. SPENCER'S remarks the Union Glee Club sang the "Sword of Ulysses," after which the President read a letter from Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, regretting his inability to be present, and heartily indorsing GRANT and COLFAX as the candidates of the Republican Party.

A letter was also read from Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, who was advertised to be among the speakers but who was prevented by the reason set forth in the following extract from his letter, which was written to Senator WILSON: "The telegraph has just brought the sad intelligence of the death of a brother. I will thank you to be the bearer of this statement to Mr. SPENCER, and express to him my sincere regret that I am compelled to disappoint him and our friends who will meet at Cooper Institute."

The President introduced as the first speaker of the evening, Senator HENRY A. WILSON, of Massachusetts, who was received with cheers.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

Accept, I pray you, said Mr. WILSON, my grateful acknowledgments for these kind words and generous greetings. In the dark and troubled days through which the nation has passed, and is passing, it is always grateful to any of the actors in foregone great events to receive recognition from the country for their services. God in his providence has given us our being in this magnificent Republic, where man can do so much to advance the cause of Christian civilization. The people of the United States are again summoned to elect a Chief Magistrate and in four months six million citizens will throng to the ballot-box and elect a President. The gentlemen have sung to you to-night who that President will be. [Applause.] This country is divided into two great organizations, containing nearly three million voters each. The other day representatives of the Republican Party assembled on the shores of Lake Michigan, and nominated the great captain of our age as their candidate. In a few days the other party will assemble without a candidate, but with a multiplicity of aspirants. They have no candidate yet, and nobody knows who he will be. Their object is to adopt such a platform as they can win by and regain power. The Republican Party is composed of the old liberty party, the old guard of freesoilers, the old Whig Party that stood by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in vindicating freedom thirty years ago, the flower of the old Democratic Party and three-quarters of a million of enfranchised black men, all loyal to the country, true to liberty, and carrying the flag of a united free country. That party is led by Gen. GRANT, and he will lead it to assured victory. This party does not come solely with professions. Its past deeds will transmit it brightly to posterity in all future time. The Democratic Party comes to you made up of unrepentant and unconverted traitors; men who do not regret the tears of agony they have caused to flow, but who mourn only over what they call their "lost cause." They are so-called Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle. This party comes to you loud in its professions of reform. It asks the people to trust it with power. Its misdeeds are written in the history of the last thirteen years, and all the seas of earth cannot wash them out. There has been no instance in that period when the Republican Party has not been in the right and the Democratic Party in the wrong. No organization in any civilized land has ever been so false to liberty and humanity as this Democratic Party in that thirteen years. Its acts are written. Point me one of justice, humanity or liberty that has received its sanction. On the other hand, the history of the Republican Party is one of great acts, great votes and great deeds. Can anyone tell me of one great act, of one shackle broken, of one lowly man lifted up toward God, of one act of supreme justice, of one generous effort to advance the cause of mankind that this Democratic Party has performed in that time? And yet it comes and asks you, as the Christian men of this land, to put aside men who never fired on the flag—men who made four millions free—men who have lifted the land from the degradation of slavery and bore it to the bright sunlight of liberty. The leaders of the Democratic Party insult all that is pure on earth in asking the Republican Party to blot out the past of their great leaders, men who never wavered or faltered and who trusted in God to replace them by Pendletons and Seymours. [Prolonged and vigorous hisses.] Men whose entire breed have never uttered a generous sentiment or performed a worthy act for their country or humanity. Will the Republican Party do it? [Cries of "Never! Never!"] Gen. GRANT will be elected by the votes of nearly thirty States of this Union; and he will have a Senate [prolonged applause] with a Republican majority of nearly fifty, at least, and a House of Representatives with a majority just as large as we want. [Applause.] The Democratic Party is good for something. It makes a very respectable minority. [Laughter.] Ladies and gentlemen, we cannot judge the Republican and Democratic Parties by fixed standards, nor by professions alone. We should judge them by their acts. Patriotism is one of the noblest passions of the human soul. I honor the Irishman when I hear him speak of old Ireland, or the Englishman who admires his land, or the Scotchman who thrills at the thought of his native hills and heaths, or the Swiss who looks fondly back on his mountain home. If a man loves the land of his birth there is good in him. Measure the two parties by this standard of patriotism. The Republican Party who voted for ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1860 [great cheering] never furnished a single traitor for the war, never fired on the old flag, thank God, and never murdered one of the old flag's defenders. There are over four hundred thousand dead heroes now lying in the dark and bloody land where they fell. Not one of these defenders was sent to his account by a Republican bullet. Let the mothers, wives and sisters of the North remember this. The history of the human family furnishes no sublimer deeds of patriotism than are recorded in that of our country for the last eight years. There are over four hundred thousand heroes beneath the sod. Who sent them there? Democrats! Democrats! Democrats! then, Democrats now! There are nearly four hundred thousand maimed and wounded men in the land. Who caused their wounds? Democrats! With all their record, however, I would overlook the past, and receive them fraternally in our ranks, if they pledged themselves to stand by the country in future. We have now eight hundred thousand men in the rebel States, who are simply sorry that they failed; sorry that they did not raise up a slaveholding republic upon the bruised and palpitating hearts of God's children. They do not disguise now that they mean to undo all that has been done in favor of liberty, by violence and blood, for only by violence and blood can it be done, and they know it. They wish to undo the reconstruction policy. They showed it by refusing to admit seven returning States of the Union, States that have given free suffrage and free schools within their limits, and have Constitutions as generous and liberal and truly democratic as any in the Northern States. They propose to overturn these Constitutions and place the Government of those States in the hands of unrepentant rebels. Perhaps they will propose this in their Convention, soon to meet. I tell those leaders now, that I dare and defy them to the contest. We have whipped them once, and we can and will do it again! [Immense applause.] Let them agitate, disturb and injure the business of the country in their unpatriotic way if they dare. We know who they are, and what they are, and what there is of them. [Laughter.] Let them try to throw out more entering States: when in let them try to turn them out. They desire that the black man should have a home, but that he should buy, own or rent one. We, on the contrary, will have a Congress that has broken the power of the old slave masters, who trod beneath their feet four millions of black men, and degraded millions of white men lower even than them. Let its laws exist but a short time, and these white men will rise in intelligence and strength, and make the South bloom like a rose. The Republican Party are the champions of the idea that all men are free and equal. It has resolved to make that sublime faith a living practical truth, and through all late years, it has at all times spoken and voted for the cause of liberty. The world will read its deeds in coming years with gleaming eyes. It means to battle right on till its noble doctrine is realized, and till the lowliest man can say: "I am an American citizen, the equal of the proudest in the land." I tell our Democratic friends that the Republican Party lives for all this. The speaker then rehearsed further misdeeds of the Democratic Party, and complimented the Freedmen's Bureau, saying it had brought to the Treasury double the amount of its cost in seeing that the tax on cotton was thoroughly levied, and in stimulating production at the South during a period of depression. He said that the *World* was the most consistent of Democratic journals, but that it once in a while had a spasm of virtue. Once or twice it has given good advice to the Democratic Party, but has been rebuked, and has shrunk back. The Democratic Party reads out of its ranks all who attempt to lead it into a right path. The nomination of GRANT was the nomination of the whole country, and had been made months before the Chicago Convention met, and a gentleman is on the ticket with him [applause] wholly deserving of the connection. Mr. WILSON then remarked that when the rights of all men were secured in the Southern States, it was the desire of the Republican leaders to relieve all late rebels of their disabilities, except a few of the greatest criminals, and to do all that it can for the prosperity of their section; that the election of Gen. GRANT will be a proclamation of peace, and that all should labor for his election. He invited the Empire State to share in the great work, and closed his address amid great applause.

GEN. VAN WYCK'S SPEECH.

Gen. CHARLES H. VAN WYCK was the next speaker. He said that evidently the Republican Party was not yet dead. It could not be possible that the party should yet die out until its mission was fulfilled. It has saved the nation by re-baptising it in blood. [Applause.] The Democratic Party was now endeavoring to rout the Republicans, including Gen. GRANT, but in that particular they would be disappointed. There were some timid men in the Republican Party, but they were those of little faith. The American flag has never been brought back from the field dishonored, although sometimes it was brought back in defeat. The Democrats now were under the shadow of another Appomattox tree, and GRANT was after them. The speaker was here interrupted by the entrance of the Twenty-second Ward Grant Club, who were received with cheers by the audience. Gen. VAN WYCK continuing, alluded to the terms of surrender of several rebel Generals, as dictated by Gen. GRANT. He recalled to memory, in particular, the event of BUCKNER'S surrender. It was evident that BUCKNER did not like GRANT either before or after that act. The speaker then spoke of the gallant conduct of SEDGWICK and WADSWORTH, and said that the Democrats reviled their memory as readily as they strove to strike down the Union heroes among us. As to the power of ANDREW JOHNSON, the fact of his acquittal was well known, and because he was acquitted the Republican Party did not effect his assassination. The Republican Party proposed to submit, as they always have done, to the will of the people. [Applause.] The Democrats could not give up talking about the negro. It had been their theme for so many years they could not give up the luxury now. SEYMOUR says, "See the mountain of debt piled up." The Republicans know it, and it shows what it cost to save the nation's life from the attack of rebels in the South as well as sympathizers at the North. The rebellion was kept alive by just such men in the North as SEYMOUR. [Applause.] The speaker then referred to the readiness of New-York regiments to respond to President LINCOLN'S call to take the field. SEYMOUR talked about our commerce having been driven from the sea. They were his friends in England that drove our commerce from the sea. [Applause.] The Democrats now speak of forming soldiers and sailors' organizations. Why did they not do the same thing in the time of war? Speaking of New-Jersey during the war, he said that the Democrats endeavored to prevent the gallant KEARNY from voting. [Cheers for KEARNY.] But after a while the rebellion was broken down, the soldiers came home, and by their votes turned that in favor of freedom. [Applause.] SEYMOUR, too, was Governor of New-York. That was one of the Republican reverses when SEYMOUR was elected Governor of this State. He took great pride the other night in saying "I told you it would be so," when referring to national affairs. He wanted to have this understood in his speech when he bid for votes in the Great West. [Laughter and applause.] When Mr. BROOKS escorted the Chinese ambassadors into the hall of Congress, he (the speaker) sent word to BROOKS to inquire concerning the length of the Chinese heels and the kink of their hair. [Applause.] So much for these men who pretend to dislike the colored man. The Republicans believe that liberty is for all men; and it was strange that men coming from any of the despotisms of the Old World should cast their lot with the party who has no sympathy with freedom. The great Liberal Party of England to-day were in sentiment with the Republicans of this country and they were in favor, too, of allowing Ireland all the rights to which she was entitled by nature and humanity. [Applause.] The time was coming when this Republic must aid nations in the Old World to cast off the shackles that now oppressed them. Speaking of Ireland, Gen. VAN WYCK reminded Irishmen that they did not deserve to be free themselves if they were not willing that all men should be free. They could never hope to give freedom to Christian Ireland if they united themselves to the Democratic or Conservative Party. He asked them to read the history of the world, as connected with freedom, and say that if the Conservative Party should gain the power of this Government how long would it be before the epitaph of EMMET would be written? It would never be written. The Republican Party struggles for the principle of universal liberty for all men without regard to caste, color or condition. He believed the time would come when the nations of the whole earth would look upon the flag of our country as the emblem of those principles of American institutions which enables men to sit down under their own vine and fig-tree, and look up and thank God for the blessings and privileges of which no earthly monarch could deprive them. [Great applause.]

After another song by the Glee Club and an *encore* the President announced that the next meeting of the Club would be addressed by Gen. B. F. BUTLER, [great cheering,] and the succeeding one by Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON. [Renewed cheers.] The Chairman then called upon the audience to rise and give three cheers for GRANT and COLFAX and the Republican Party, which was done with a will and the meeting declared adjourned.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Influx of Delegates—The Pilgrims en Route—Final Arrangements at Tammany Hall—The Chances from Various Stand-points.

Yesterday the trains came laden with Democracy. Every hour almost brought troops of linen-coated and dusty pilgrims to the various hotels, seeking first to register their names, next to know how matters looked, and thirdly to compass ablutions. Gradually the City filled with the defenders of the faith, and by nightfall the apostles of conservatism swarmed in the hotel corridors and throughout the great artery of the City. The arrivals were chiefly from the West and South, and Texas, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Oregon, California, Nevada, Nebraska, Missouri, Tennessee, and Maryland, contributed the major portion of their delegations. With them, of course, came many prominent men, among whom may be mentioned Gen. GEORGE W. MCCOOK, Ohio; Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, Illinois; Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Florida; Hon. E. M. YERGER, and Hon. E. M. WALTHALL, Mississippi; Senator JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Wisconsin; Hon. WILLIAM A. GALBRAITH, Pennsylvania.

But those who came, it would appear, are but a small portion of those who are coming. Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received announcing the great Pendleton train at Altoona, Penn., slowly but triumphantly working its way eastward, and to arrive here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. If rumor can be believed, or the boasts of the Pendletonians credited, this train is one of the mighty things of earth, and is freighted with a crushing power in numbers. Nor are the Pendletonians the only ones who were last night engaged in the grand hegira. The hotels, one and all, were in constant receipt of telegrams from East, West, North and South, asking that rooms be reserved for parties varying from three to a dozen. There are in New-York now a number of strangers whose presence would be sensibly perceived in any ordinary city, and to-morrow there will be so many that even in this great human hive their identity as casuals cannot be wholly lost.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

Yesterday the work at Tammany Hall progressed rapidly under the supervision of Messrs. GARVEY, and interiorly the labor reached its completion. The great hall was fully dressed and canopied, and very beautiful it appeared with the festooned coats-of-arms, the blue satin, fringed with gold, the great chandelier of a pattern of unique beauty, and the draped flags. The walls, too, are pictured with the heroes, philosophers and martyrs of the Democratic faith, being adorned with the imperial photographs of CHASE, PENDLETON, HANCOCK, MCCLELLAN, HOFFMAN, VAN BUREN and others, but the rough-lined visage of ANDREW JOHNSON, grown battle-scarred on their skirmish line, is noticeably absent. The Democracy does not stop with these portraits, but hangs up, also, oil-paintings of JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON, and seeks somewhat inaptly to teach the lesson of civil supremacy by a picture of Gen. JACKSON before Judge HALL, at New-Orleans. Taken as a whole the hall presents a sight worth some expenditure of time and trouble to look upon.

The seats have all been placed, and the space allotted to each delegation already apportioned. Within the railing that separates the delegates from the auditors the seats are arranged in three tiers, designated as right, left and centre. We give the places assigned to the different States, premising, for brevity's sake, that the States range from front to rear on the benches in the order in which they are named, and that the numbers attached indicate the number of seats assigned to the State. On the right are Virginia, 20; North Carolina, 18; Pennsylvania, 52; Ohio, 42; Iowa, 15; Mississippi, 14; Maryland, 14; Minnesota, 8; New-Jersey, 14; Missouri, 22; West Virginia, 10, and Connecticut, 12. In the centre are Texas, 12; Vermont, 10; Massachusetts, 24; Alabama, 16; South Carolina, 12; Louisiana, 14; Wisconsin, 16; New-Hampshire, 10, and New-York, 66. Upon the left are Maine, 14; Florida, 6; Kentucky, 22; Delaware, 6; Indiana, 26; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 6; Kansas, 6; Tennessee, 20; Illinois, 32; Rhode Island, 8; Michigan, 16; Arkansas, 10; Oregon, 6; California, 10, and Georgia, 18, making a total of thirty-seven States, and 334 seats.

The National Executive Committee is rapidly arranging all preliminaries—Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, the Chairman, giving all details a personal supervision, and the courteous Secretary, Mr. E. O. PRINCE, being unremittingly engaged. Yesterday his time and that of DANIEL CALKINS of the *World*, whom he has called to his assistance, was chiefly employed in arranging for the accommodation for the Press. This was no easy task if all the demands made were to be considered. Myriads of journals, never before heard of outside of the county of publication, turned up in the persons of representatives who were to claim all they could get in the way of desks and seats. The list that was made yesterday, must of necessity be pruned, and the task is an ungracious one, but under the auspices of Messrs. PRINCE and CALKINS, the final arrangement promises to be as equitable as possible, which is a fact so unusual at great political conventions as to be noteworthy.

Finally, it may be remarked, that there was no formal meeting yesterday of the National Executive Committee, notwithstanding the contrary rumors. In the evening Mr. BELMONT entertained the members of the Committee at his residence in Fifth-avenue, and the question of the distribution of the tickets of admission was discussed, but no final conclusion made known. It may be added that badges will be distributed to the delegates and members of the Press, and no one will be permitted to go beyond the railing without that talismanic ornament. The ticket question remains the most disturbing of all minor topics, and gave rise yesterday, as on the day before, to much angry discussion. The Pendleton men still profess to believe that an undue number of cards of admission have been or are to be given to Tammany Society, the Empire Club and other New-York organizations, and are wrathful thereat, claiming that the New-York tickets shall be given to its delegation in exact proportion to its strength and no more.

THE CANVASSING.

Yesterday was, as a whole, much quieter than the day before. The constant arrival of delegates kept those already on the ground busy in welcoming the new arrivals and in explaining to them what had already transpired. Very many of the State delegations held meetings in their parlors at the hotels, but at none of these assemblages did anything of importance occur. The Ohio delegation organized by the appointment of Gen. GEORGE W. MCCOOK as Chairman, and the New-York delegation organized temporarily with the election of Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN as Chairman. Various other delegations named Chairmen, but the appointments were mainly temporary in character.

There was, however, much canvassing of chances going on *sub rosa*, and the result was that each of the opposing factions was encouraged by these interchanges of opinion. The Pendleton men were able to cypher out 160 votes for him on the first ballot and on this claimed his nomination on the third vote. One of the most prominent of his Ohio supporters had his attention called to the fact that 423 votes would be required for a nomination, and seeming somewhat astonished thereby began hunting the roll of the States for reinforcements. On the other hand the Anti-Pendletonians professed the utmost confidence in their ability to clip the wings of the "Young eagle of the West." Said a prominent member of Tammany: "PENDLETON has a sufficient strength to split the Convention if he chooses, but he has not enough to make it nominate him." The Pendleton opposition say they are tired of defeats, and claiming not to be fools, know too much to attempt to run a man with a tainted war record. This opposition is being most adroitly manipulated and gradually crystalized around the nominees of the Eastern magnates—Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, for President, and Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, for Vice-President. It is indubitably a fact that this was the arranged programme, and nothing has transpired to show that it has been abandoned, or in any way modified. The New-York vote around which the opposing elements to PENDLETON will gather, will possibly be cast on the first ballot for Gov. SEYMOUR as a compliment, but thereafter it will be thrown for HENDRICKS. Chief Justice CHASE, as matters now stand, will not receive the vote of the delegation, and it may be added that it is impossible to find a Democrat who believes that he will be even mentioned in the Convention.

The subject of the platform has been scarcely mentioned thus far, and the only opinion that has been expressed is to the effect that it should say as little as may be, and mean as much as possible. The great questions of reconstruction and finance are not approached in general conversation, and it is evident that they are to be left to the careful handling of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention will not progress further on Saturday probably than a temporary organization and the appointment of the several Committees. Monday the great fight will open. It may possibly reach a termination on that day, but the chances are the sessions will continue until Tuesday.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Democratic Convention.

Several of the delegates to the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held at the Cooper Institute on the 4th of July, met at the Headquarters of the New-York State Executive Committee, No. 35 East Seventeenth-street, near Broadway, last evening and caucussed over the availability of the different candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Gen. HANCOCK and Chief Justice CHASE were favorably spoken of, the former appearing to have the largest number of admirers and supporters. There was no sympathy expressed for either PENDLETON or HENDRICKS, but they were both considered unavailable as candidates. The discussion finally narrowed down to the claims of Gen. HANCOCK, and it is understood that he will be the choice of the Convention, and that its action will be announced to the General Convention at Tammany Hall. Delegates to the Convention have already arrived from the interior of this State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana; those from other States are expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN telegraphed last night that he would reach this City to-day. Among the delegates who have already arrived are Maj.-Gen. McQuade, of Utica, N. Y., Chairman of the Executive Committee; Maj.-Gen. D. S. Walker, of Washington; Maj.-Gen. T. Kilby Smith, of Philadelphia; Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, Maj.-Gen. J. B. Steedman, Maj.-Gen. John Love, of Indiana; Brig.-Gen. Hugh Cameron, Col. Owen Steed, of Louisville; Brig.-Gen. Horace Boughton, of Texas; Maj.-Gen. Wm. F. Smith, Maj.-Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, Maj.-Gen. H. W. Slocum and others.

Seventh Ward Wm. M. Tweed National Democratic Defenders.

A number of the leading Democrats of the Seventh Ward, met at the Berlyn House, No. 46 East Broadway, last evening and organized a social and political club under the above title. The chair was occupied by J. P. SOLOMON, Esq., who explained the objects of the meeting and spoke at length upon the issues of the day. The following officers were elected: RICHARD WALTERS, President; J. P. SOLOMON, Vice-President; DENNIS DUNN, Treasurer; H. I. HELFMAN and A. HERSHFIELD, Secretaries. Speeches were made by Messrs. WALTERS, HELFMAN, Moss and others. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Gen. Hancock.

A call for a meeting of the friends of Gen. HANCOCK, at which Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON was announced to speak, at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, brought together about two hundred people last evening. After some delay, Col. THOMAS E. LYNCH announced the speaker, who spoke about half an hour in advocacy of the claims of Gen. HANCOCK, basing them upon the fact that the General had told him once in Louisiana that the sword should yield to the civil power. After noticing the Republican platform and Gen. GRANT'S and SCHUYLER COLFAX'S letters of acceptance of the nomination, the speaker closed with a eulogium on Gen. HANCOCK. A sketch of the military services of Gen. HANCOCK, inclosed in envelopes, franked by "L. S. TRIMBLE, M. C.," was distributed among the audience, who dispersed after giving three cheers for the General.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 1—5 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅝@94¾ for money and 94⅝@94¾ for the account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties.......73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......101½
Erie Railway Shares.......45¼

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, July 1—5 P. M.

United States bonds closed at 77¼@77⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 1—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands.......11⅛d.@11¼d
Middling Orleans.......11½d.@11½d

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—California White has declined to 12s. 10d.; Red Western steady at 12s. Corn, 34s. 6d. Oats, 3s. Peas, 43s. 6d. Flour, 30s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 10d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 109s. Pork, 78s. 6d. Lard, 61s. Cheese, 55s. Bacon, 48s. 6d.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 1—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow has declined to 43s. 6d.; Refined Petroleum, in port, 1s. 4d.; to arrive, 1s. 5d.; Spirits Petroleum, in port, 1s.; to arrive, 11d.; Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, 63s. 6d.; in port, 63s. Common Rosin, 5s. 9d.; Turpentine, 28s.; Sugar, 25s. 9d.; Linseed Cakes, £11; Linseed Oil, £32.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, July 1—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM has advanced to 47 francs 75 centimes for Standard White.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 1.

The SUGAR market is unaltered in tone and quotations. The steamship *Virgo* arrived to-day and the *Morro Castle* yesterday. The steamship *Bienville* sailed to-day.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 1.

TOBACCO better for good Fillers, others unchanged. COTTON dull. FLOUR dull; Spring and Fall Superfine, $5 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; Double Extra, $7 50@$8 75; Choice Double Extra, $10 50@$11; Choice Family and Fancy, $11 50@$12 50; a few favorite brands, $13. WHEAT—Choice firm; lower grades dull; Spring neglected; Choice Old and New, $2 25@$2 30; millers offer to contract for Choice at $2 the first half of July, $1 75 for the last half. CORN declining; sales at 75c.@80c. for Yellow and Mixed; 86c.@88c. for White. OATS declining; sales at 71c.@73c. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 55. MESS PORK dull at $29. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.; Sweet-cured Hams, 20¼c. LARD dull; nominally at 17c. for tierce; 18c.@18½c. for keg. BEEF CATTLE, $3@$6 75 ℔ cwt. gross for Inferior to Choice fat. SHEEP and LAMBS in request; Sheep, $1@$5 ℔ head. RECEIPTS—300 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat, 4,560 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 1.

FLOUR dull; Family $9 50@$9 75. WHEAT dull and nominal at $2 20 for No. 1. CORN dull at 84c. for Ear, and 86c. for Shelled. OATS dull and irregular; sales of No. 1 at 70c. RYE dull at $1 65@$1 68. COTTON quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO steady and declined ½c., and easier; sales 216 hhds.; Trash, $4 25@$6 50; Lugs, $6@$9; Leaf, $12@$46 50. WHISKY firm at 33c. in bond. MESS PORK offered at $27 25. BULK MEATS, 12½c. for Shoulders; 13c.@14c. for Sides. BACON—Shoulders, 12c. Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 15½c.@16c. LARD offered, 15¾c. Sales of MESS PORK, buyer this month, $27 50.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 1.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 114,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged. FLOUR dull; City ground No. 1 Spring quoted $1 75. WHEAT—Buyers offer $1 80 for No. 2 Spring, held $2 00; little demand. CORN dull; sales 25,000 bushels Nos. 1 and 2 Mixed at 91c.; 20,000 bushels No. 2 at 89c.@90c. as to quality. OATS dull, nominally held at 74c. on the spot; 73c. to arrive. MESS PORK, $26 25@$28 50. LARD, 17½c.@18c. BARLEY nominal. RYE, market nearly bare, nominal.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 1.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras $8@$10. WHEAT dull; No. 1 declined 5c.; sales at $1 85@$1 87; No. 2—the corner gave way this morning and prices declined 40c.; sales at $1 79@$1 80 cash, and $1 76@$1 77, seller this month. CORN fairly active and a shade higher; No. 1 buyers at 85½c.; No. 2, 82½. OATS moderately active and advanced ½c.@½c.; sales at 64½c.@65c. RYE firmer and quiet; sale at $1 70 for No. 1 in store. BARLEY nominal. PORK firm but inactive at $27 75. LARD nominal at 15½c.@16¾; sales of choice steam at 16c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS nominal at 12c., loose. MESS BEEF, $18 50. BEEF CATTLE dull and neglected with a downward tendency. LIVE HOGS advanced 15c.@45c.; sales at $7 60@$8 60. FREIGHTS fairly active and steady. RECEIPTS to-day—3,600 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 202,500 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 171,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 460 Live Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 1.

COTTON firm; Middling, 29c.; sales, 365 bales; receipts, 15 bales; exports 45 bales. Sterling Exchange 153@155; New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 139¾@139⅞. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $7; Treble Extra, $9. CORN firmer at 95c. OATS quiet at 70c. HAY unchanged. PORK dull at $29. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD, 18c.@20c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 1.

COTTON quiet and firm; receipts, 6 bales. FLOUR, Superfine $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $1 75@$2. CORN, 90c. OATS, 75c. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18c.@19c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13½c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, July 1.

COTTON—Sales yesterday, 125 bales; exports, 351 bales; sales to-day, 600 bales; closed firm; Low Middlings at 27c.; exports, 651 bales; receipts none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, July 1.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 39c. RESINS declined; Strained, $1 85; No. 1 at $2 20@$3; Pale, $4. TAR declined to $3 25.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, July 1.

COTTON—Market dull; sales 135 bales; Middlings 30c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 50 7-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅜. Gold, 140⅛.

[Advertisement.]

A Consummation Most Devoutly to be wished is the removal of the nuisance known as the Loew bridge: and that the unsightly structure is to be removed we owe to KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, who will then have a clear sidewalk and an unobstructed entrance to his emporium, where are to be found Hats of the latest styles, best quality and superior finish. Easy goes the head that wears a KNOX Hat.

[Advertisement.]

Brilliant and enormously powerful day and night Binocular Glasses, for tourists, opera, marine and general out-door use. SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

[Advertisement.]

RUPTURES RADICALLY RELIEVED.—Dr. SHERMAN'S Appliances and Curative Compound can only be had at his office, No. 697 Broadway. Success guaranteed in every instance.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	July 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	July 2	New-York	Bremen.
Britannia	July 4	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	July 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	July 2	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall, &c.—Rear Admiral Turner, Commodore P. C. Johnson, Ensign M. B. Field, Ensign G. W. Coster, Rev. Mr. Swaner, wife 3 daughters and son, Ensign M. S. Day, Faustina Aurellano, Modesto Segniera, M. Alverez, wife, daughter, nurse and 2 children, C. E. Seguro, V. L. Hate, Juan C. Torres, Miss Schuber, William Trechel, E. Turner, Jno. G. Wilson, B. Eillan, wife and brother. For California—Commodore Aiden and servant, A. R. Abercrombie, Mr. Snow, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Scoles, Miss McNair and 2 sisters, E. L. Ormsbee, wife and daughter, Miss Kate Evans, C. M. Dougherty, P. B. Horton, F. A. Gordon, John M. Martin, wife and child, John L. Bushee and wife, Mrs. Bradford and servant, Mrs. Minnie Werner and child, Mr. and Mme. Jastee, M. Massimillian, G. Sarti and wife, Geo. Miller, wife and 3 children, Mrs. E. J. Mather, daughter and child, Mrs. Kendall and 2 children, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Geo. L. Bailey, J. L. Durant, J. M. McCoonbs, Mr. Keller, James Bodwell, D. J. Thomas, Mrs. L. B. Harris and child, Miss Dell, H. H. Coombs, N. Coombs, Alfred Allen, H. Pennock, W. H. Cureton and 2 brothers, Sarah A. Cureton, Mrs. McShort, Elijah True and wife, O. H. P. Banks, Mrs. W. V. Voorhies, W. A. Fisher, wife and child, Henry Gray, B. M. Blachly and wife, M. Wurkheim, Miss Boas and child, M. Introsinsky and boy, Mrs. A. G. Johnson, A. C. Hertz, B. Simmons, Mrs. Godfrey and child, Mrs. Ira Lloyd, Miss Fannie Lanchman, H. T. Roelopson and friend, Crawford McCleaty, Mrs. T. J. Spoor, Chas. E. Rankin, Miss Hannah Slton, W. Eckley, W. H. Sears, H. Olney, wife and child, S. S. Howell, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Senfest, Mrs. Gregory, J. Cogmengnsop and wife, H. Chives, C. D. Pastor, Miss Alice Moore, B. Brown and wife, J. H. Bogart, Thos. Browne, Miss Seal, Miss Hawley, Rev. H. B. Priddy, Mrs. J. R. Tuck, E. Packard and wife, Geo. W. Webb, Miss Ella L. Hatch, C. F. Yeaton and wife, D. Parr, Jas. Fowle, R. G. Berford, James Richards, Miss Seck, J. L. Parr, Miss Ellen Callahan, Mr. Andrews and sister, A. C. Boyles, Wofflander, G. Hansen, Ida Hansen, Henry Gurcher, Mrs. Selina Hall, W. Thompson, G. Suydam, Miss N. Kipp, W. Frisbee, wife and child, Mrs. E. Hansen, W. Williamson, W. Richison, J. Richison, H. Lowenthal, wife and child, Rich Hurst, J. O'Reilly, J. Davis, Miss Friedlander, H. Chapman, wife and child, D. Lescn, Miss E. Hacke, T. Seal, Annie and Marian Barry, John J. Joiner, A. Peterson, M. Fidgehill, E. H. Cutter, Miss E. Casey, W. H. Cooper, James H. Macey, Miss M. E. Robinson, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

JULY 1.—*In steamship Russia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. E. Saportas, 3 children, 2 infants and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Sullivan and infant, Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Townsend, W. C. Walker, R. Ernst, Mr. and Mrs. John McNab and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tomes, child and servant, Mrs. Buckhardt and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Worth, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Van Allen and daughter, W. E. Morris, H. D. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marks, T. B. Crow, J. B. Baker, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. H. Garrers, Mr. and Mrs. L. Tonnodone, M. Moody, S. Knowe, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Cook, — Bruce, Thos. A. Wheeler, W. Sloane, H. Memvale, Robt. Collard, H. W. Buthom, M. Hellman, W. S. McMillan, F. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lehman, Miss Lehman, John Cadwalader, Jr., V. A. Sartori and son, S. E. Radcliffe, J. Keen, R. Bayman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stephenson, J. G. T. Child, J. Steward, Jr., G. Banger, James Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Stuyvesant, 3 children and 3 servants, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Eaton, Miss Eaton, Hy. Chamock, E. Corstenun, G. P. Lourey, L. C. Austin, C. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Porter, Miss Dawson, R. L. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Furlong and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kirkwood, W. Crenshaw, H. Benson, Mrs. Campo and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lafargne, B. D. Washburn, C. R. Washburn, W. Quinn, B. T. Bonney, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rogers, Mrs. S. S. Rogers, Miss Rogers, J. D. Kelley, J. Jones, J. D. McIntosh, L. J. Colfer, C. C. Pease, Mrs. Roberts and daughter, J. D. Mesnilees, C. North, Juan Castro, J. de Lanney and son, Thos. Partington, Chas. Kirtland, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Westerman and two children, John Gregg, Mrs. W. S. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. George Williamson.

In steamship Thames, from Savannah—Mrs. J. Warwick, N. Boifeuillet, F. R. Lyon, H. Davis, W. B. Alexander, P. C. Pendleton, W. S. Abbey and lady, 2 children, and 2 servants, John Abbey, Gen. Geo. Robinson, J. Marsa Campbell, Mrs. Silverberg, 7 children and servant, Miss Ellen Hamilton, Miss Cath. Hamilton, Jas. H. Sweed, M. J. Doyle, Chas. Knobs, M. A. Gallagher, Col. Mosly, J. H. McIntosh, W. H. Davis, F. C. Lomelino, J. B. Fraser, Geo. B. Mitchell, H. S. Edwards, Miss M. Beckhelder, Mrs. H. Hinges and child, J. H. Craig, lady and 3 children, Miss Craig, W. H. Western, lady, child and sister, Mrs. Williams and child, John Lovell, H. Bussall, Wm. Lonegan, K. Cajances, W. Paarola, J. Joppenen, A. Mallenin, P. Joppenen, J. Laurels, F. Laurela, J. Juliander, A. Lundotal, J. Pettersgon, J. Masalo.

JULY 1.—*In steamer Nebraska, for Liverpool*—J. C. Smith, Chas. Lowry, C. F. Brennan, Chas. Gilman and wife, Mrs. J. R. Dewar, Miss Bridget Brady, Prof. Sparks, A. C. Miller and wife, Capt. Harris, Miss Harris, C. F. Griffin, W. J. Miller, H. D. T. Moore, Prof. W. R. Benedict, Capt. J. G. Levensaler and wife, Miss Lousia Coite, G. W. Coite, Mrs. Coite.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets....... 7 35 | Moon sets..... 2 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 47 | Gov. Island. 5 36 | Hell Gate...... 6 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary.

Barks Talisman, (Br.,) Anderson, Pernambuco and market, J. H. Phipps & Co.; Tejuca, Herrman, Lisbon, Walsh, Field & Way.

Brigs St. Joseph, (Br.,) Barnier, Quebec, via Elizabethport, B. F. Small & Co.; Tally Ho, Chisham, Neuvitas, F. Talbot & Co.; Alexander, (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, R. P. Latassa & Co.

Schrs. Pinta, Smith, Cadiz, R. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Adelaide Harraden, Elizabethport, T. M. Mayhew & Co.; Herton, (Br.,) Trost, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Abby Bursley, Kelly, Elizabethport, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ridgewood, Derrakson, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Off Cape Delaware spoke bark W. Butcher, bound for New-York.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Pelican, Clark, Providence.

Ship Albert, (N. G.,) Meyers, Bremen 53 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Huffer, Toel & Co. Has had four deaths on the passage. Experienced heavy westerly gales up to lon. 45; since then light westerly winds, calms and fogs.

Bark Marie, (N. G.,) Meyer, 60 ds., with mdse. and 214 passengers to Theile, Seiler & Co. Had four deaths and one birth on the passage. May 14, lat. 60, lon. 8, experienced a heavy westerly gale, which lasted 24 hours, and had light easterly winds the remainder of the passage; June 12 and 13, lat. 45 31, lon. 48, saw a great number of icebergs.

Brig Luna, Hill, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage. June 21, lat. 22 45, lon. 81 45, exchanged signals with bark Teresita, (of Demerara,) from Cienfuegos, for New-York.

Brig A. L. Palmer, Kay, Matanzas, 11 ds., with molasses to Peter J. Nevine & Sons. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Is detained at lower quarantine.

Brig Amelia, Emma, (of Searsport,) Carlon, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland,) Pettingill, Neuvitas, 11 ds., with sugar and 9 passengers to Thompson & Hunter. Has had light S. and S. E. winds the entire passage.

Brig John Sbay, (of Brookhaven,) Nickerson, Bathurst, W. C. A., 34 ds., with peanuts to A. Abbott. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Salinas, (of Barbados,) Lind, Para 16 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Benseack & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Dundee, (Br.,) Gould, Little Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to H. J. Wolf & Co.

Brig Lone Star, (of Yarmouth,) Kinsell, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to order. Had fine weather during the passage; off Delaware Breakwater passed an iron buoy adrift.

Brig Orion, Edgett, Hillsborough, for Newark.

Schr. Franklin Bell, (of Brookhaven,) Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and bones to Thomas & Holmes. June 28, in a heavy westerly gale lost boat.

Schr. Arthur Burton, (of Boston,) Frohock, Sagua 10 ds., with molasses and 2 passengers to Howell, Son & Co. Had moderate weather, during the passage, with squalls and rain from Florida up to the Cape; afterward, light winds and calms.

Schr. Maggie McNeil, (of Philadelphia,) Snow, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has been 4 days north of Hatteras, and had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Elizabeth A. De Hart, (of Gloucester,) Low, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Jane Emson, Vanclef, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Maggie, (of Guysboro, N. S.,) Reddy, Canee, N. S., 12 ds., with petroleum oil to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Has had light easterly winds the entire passage.

Schr. John S. Lee, Carr, Caibarien, 13 ds., with sugar to N. L. McCready & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Is detained at lower quarantine.

Schr. Izetta, (of Bangor,) Eaton, Naguabo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses and 2 passengers to Lunt Brothers. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Wellington, (Br.,) Eagles, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Wellington, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Lion, (Br.,) Geddes, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., via Tarpaulin Cove, with lath to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Geo. Gilman, Gardner, Calais, with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Catharine, Davis, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Lora, (Br.,) Holmes, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. Wolf & Co.

Schr. M. H. Stockton, Cordery, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. Zampa, Jones, Calais, with lumber to Holyoke and Murray.

Schr. Free Wind, Rhinebeck, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albion, Pillow, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Caspian, Williams, Machias, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Union, Rosebrook, Calais, with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Helen, Morrell, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Tyro, Ward, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. B. Marshall, Marshall, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, McGill, Bucksport, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ambassador, Grant, Calais, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Chase, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Webster Barney, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scovel, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Silas Wright, Waring, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ellen Merriman, Hutchinson, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. William Henry, Mahady, Elizabethport, for Washington, N. C.

Schr. Sylvester Bale, Coleman, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Silver Bell, Bayley, Elizabethport, for Hallowell, Me.

Schr. Crown Point, Severs, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Fordham, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hills, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. White Rock, Feeny, Port Johnson, for Southport.

Schr. New-Regulus, Halleck, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemingway, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charger, Taylor, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Sheffield, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Ingraham, South Amboy, for Middletown.

Schr. H. W. Colby, Hubbard, City Point, Va., for Milford.

Schr. Edwin Ewing, McDevitt, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. W. P. O'Brien, Byrne, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Broadfield, Crowell, Portland, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Ranger, Cleaves, Portland, with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Alexandria.

Schr. James H. Hoyt, Roby, Alexandria.

Schr. Oliver Speilman, Pelton, New-Haven.

Schr. Fannie Haumer, Arnold, Hartford.

Schr. D. P. Willetts, Brown, Stonington.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Derby, Conn.

Schr. E. M. Miller, Chapman, George's Banks.

Schr. Gertrude, Brocklin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Giles, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fannie Edwards, Gibson, Pawtucket.

Schr. John R. Ford, Edwards, New-Haven.

Schr. E. H. Potter, Jones, Providence.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Johnson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. John Walker, Butler, New-Haven.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Providence.

Schr. Hudson, Post, Rockland.

Schr. Charles L. Hulse, Nile, Providence.

Schr. Hebe, Ludlow, Newfoundland, with fish.

Schr. Sunbeam, Ryan, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Blast, Lynch, Stonington.

Schr. B. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Marvin, Terry, Rockland.

Schr. Magellan, Hazleton, Virginia.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Tilton, Virginia.

Sloop Jenny Lind, Spencer, Elizabethport, for Brantford.

Sloop Home, Edwards, Elizabethport, for Providence.

SANDY HOOK—Sundown; one ship in offing, bound in.

WIND—Light; S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Russia and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Arizona, for Aspinwall; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, July 1—Sld. steamer Monterey, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1—Put back, steam dredge Essayons, for New-Orleans, machinery out of order.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 29.—Sld. all the vessels before reported except brig Cairo (Br.) and schooners Martha Maria and the Forest; light winds from the eastward.

Ar., in tow of the steamer Helen Augusta, schr. Sarah, having been ashore back of the East Chop, and proceeded to New-Bedford. June 30, schr. Martha Nickles, Machias for New-York.

SAVANNAH, July 1—Sld. steamers Leo, for New-York, and America, for Baltimore.

Arr. schr. M. B. Bramhall, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1—Cld. steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Twilight—ship, for San Francisco, June 30, 75 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook.

Benrietta—bark, (of Turk's Island,) from Cienfuegos, for ——, June 27, lat. 35 46, lon. 74 30.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, June 30—Arr. 6 P. M., steamship Etna, from Liverpool, for New-York, and sld. July 1.

At Baracoa, June 24, schrs. Chas. C. Warren, Ricardo Barros and Isabella, for New-York in a few days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—The steamship Hibernian, Capt. Smith, of Allen's Line, which left Quebec June 20, arrived here to-day.

CUT THIS OUT.

GOOD FOR $1 00.

ON ALL CASH PURCHASES OF TWENTY DOLLARS OR FIVE PER CENT. ON ALL CASH SALES, EITHER IN CUSTOM OR READY-MADE, AT OUR STORE,

NO. 20 4TH-AV.,

(OPPOSITE SOUTH END COOPER INSTITUTE.) A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING TWENTY PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

ALL-WOOL SUITS, LATEST STYLES, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, $20.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR SPACIOUS ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR FOR CUSTOM WORK, AND WILL SELL THE IDENTICAL STYLES, QUALITY, CUT AND MAKE OF GOODS FURNISHED BY BROADWAY HOUSES AT THIRTY PER CENT. LESS. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE. REMEMBER THE NUMBER, 20 4TH-AV.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE STREET.

CHEVOIT SUITS TO ORDER FROM $28 TO $45; FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, $10—SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR $15.

FINEST DUCK VESTS, $6.

A. C. & J. W. BELL,
No. 20 4th-av.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

THE "ZERO REFRIGERATOR" WAS awarded a medal and diploma by the American Institute, 1867. "It is the best meat and fruit preserver." ALEX. M. LESLIE, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

LORILLARD'S YACHT CLUB PIPE!

A GENUINE MEERSCHAUM.

ORDERS FOR THESE ELEGANT PIPES ARE PLACED DAILY

IN THE VARIOUS SIZED PACKAGES OF

LORILLARD'S

YACHT CLUB SMOKING TOBACCO.

The Yacht Club Smoking Tobacco is made of the best smoking leaf in the world, after an original process exclusively our own, whereby all poisonous nicotine is extracted. It is henceforth unsurpassed in aromatic flavor, anti-nervous effects and soothing qualities.

It is put up in various sized sacks, in which we pack daily a certain number of orders for genuine Meerschaum Pipes, beautifully carved after an original and appropriate design, by KALDENBERG & SON, who warrant every pipe the purest material.

Parties finding orders, by inclosing same to us, indorsed with their full address, will receive the pipes by express.

The Yacht Club Smoking Tobacco is sold by all respectable dealers.

P. LORILLARD, Nos. 16, 18 and 20 Chambers-st., N. Y.

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS,

HOSIERY,

AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE GREATEST VARIETY AT LOWEST PRICES.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
NO. 96 BOWERY,
AND
NO. 939 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES
TO
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE ONLY PLACE YOU CAN GET
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITS,
MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLE, IS
WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.
234 and 235 Broadway,
NEXT BLOCK ABOVE ASTOR HOUSE.

Also, a splendid line of fine SUMMER SUITS, very low.

The Hendricks and Hancock Suit,
JUST OUT, PLEASES EVERYBODY.

WOOD & WARING,
NO. 98 BOWERY.

Newport Suits, - - - - $7
London Suits, - - - - $12
Cheviot Suits, - - - 14 to $25
French Walking Suits, - 13 to $25
French Walking Coats, Blue, Brown and Dahlia Coatings, - - - - - 12 to $20
Boys' Suits, - 5, 8, 10 and $12
Boys' Bismarck, Garibaldi and Blouse Suits, in great variety.

Our Large Stock of Fine Clothing for Men and Boys Comprise every variety of Style, Manufactured from French, English and American Coatings; is especially adapted to the present Season.

WOOD & WARING,
Clothing Warehouse,
No. 98 Bowery.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.......LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR.......NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.......PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

DO YOU WANT GAS?

We can afford to pipe your house, or pay for your fixtures, or both and leave them as your property, if we cannot put up a machine that shall be perfectly satisfactory under any and every condition. Circulars and information, UNION GAS COMPANY, No. 14 Dey-st., New-York.

KALDENBERG & SON,

Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and corner John and Nassau sts. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

CLOTHING
FOR THE
SUMMER SEASON.
For Fine Variety,
Elegant Styles, and
Low Prices, call on
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

BATHING SUITS.
LARGE LOT OF NEW AND STYLISH GOODS.
FOR LADIES.......$5 00
FOR GENTLEMEN.......3 00
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

LACKAWANNA COAL,
AT RETAIL.

The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are selling their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal at retail, for domestic uses, at

$5 50
PER TON, SCREENED AND DELIVERED,
OR,
$5
PER TON IN THE YARD.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
YARDS—No. 310 FRONT-ST., E. R.
FOOT OF HUBERT-ST., N. R.
FOURTEENTH-ST., betw. 9th and 10th avs.
FOOT OF THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., E. R.
No. 1,338 THIRD-AV.
NINETY-SECOND-ST., E. R.
No. 33 ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.
FOOT OF HARRISON-ST., BROOKLYN.
FOOT OF THIRD-ST., E. R.
AT THEIR DEPOT IN WEEHAWKEN, NEW-JERSEY.

Principal Office,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., UP STAIRS.

CLOTHING.
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
(NEAR CANAL-ST.)
NEW-YORK.

CARD FROM MR. FRANCIS B. BALDWIN.

I take this method of informing my friends and the public that I am not at present engaged in the Clothing business, either in this City or elsewhere, and recommend my successors

Messrs. J. M. Varian & Son,
AT MY
OLD STAND,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,

where I hope my friends will continue to trade, feeling sanguine they can find there a larger and better assortment of Clothing, and as lower prices, than at any other establishment in the City.

I WOULD CAUTION ALL PARTIES AGAINST ANY ONE USING MY NAME WITHOUT AUTHORITY. FRANCIS B. BALDWIN.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FRANCIS B. BALDWIN,)
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, Near Canal-st.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NEWPORT SUITS, $10.
LONG BRANCH SUITS, $10.
LONDON SUITS, $13.
West of England Suits, $13.
Scotch Cheviot Suits, $18.

WIRE RAILINGS
FOR OFFICES, &C., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 411, July 1, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 411.
18, 6, 3, 10, 4, 48, 1, 52, 67, 75, 45.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 412, July 1, 1868.
3, 50, 57, 26, 21, 48, 18, 13, 55, 4, 1, 14, 44.
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS 463, July 1, 1868.
50, 63, 30, 25, 35, 51, 20, 23, 53, 17, 72.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 464, July 1, 1868.
18, 75, 61, 5, 60, 39, 16, 78, 74, 46, 1, 28, 56, 37.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NO. 144 EAST 33D-ST., TWO DOORS FROM Lexington-av.—Newly furnished apartments, with or without board; references required.